

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE BLADE, THE EAR, AND THE FULL CORN IN THE EAR.

THE systematic neutrality of English Dissent, in regard to the question of Church Establishments, is producing, as might have been looked for, its proper fruits. The State-church principle has seeded—and plants from the parent stock, in different stages of growth and maturity, appear in our colonies. Wherever British commerce establishes a permanent settlement, wherever British force effects a conquest, wherever British emigrants carry with them the customs, laws, and institutions of their native land, thither, sooner or later, by force or by fraud, with or without the consent of the colonists, a "Government Christianity" is sure to push its way. It is computed that nearly one-third of the globe is now subject to our dominion—and it is deeply melancholy to reflect, that over so vast a surface negligence and indifference are allowing a pernicious ecclesiastical system to scatter its seeds broad-cast, without even a show of opposition. The fact perplexes, confounds, overwhelms us. At great expense—by means of heroic devotedness on the part of not a few missionaries—not without frequent stirring and pathetic appeals to the liberality of the Christian public—we aim to give the gospel to those of our countrymen who have quitted their own shores for distant colonies; and yet we coldly look on, and without protest, almost without remark, witness the planting, growth, and withering influence of institutions, which we admit to be fatal obstacles, whether at home or abroad, to all genuine and hearty religion. Such anomalies stagger us outright—and reluctant as we are to trespass beyond the etiquette of public journalism, such anomalies will compel us, we fear, ere long, to seek explanation from individuals, by name, whose position warrants the belief that they are best able to solve the mystery.

A week or two since we gave our readers a brief report of a public meeting held on the 26th of July last, at Adelaide, South Australia—a meeting, evidently enough, got up under the auspices of Government officials—at which an attempt was made, unsuccessfully it is true, to prevail upon the inhabitants to sanction State support in behalf of their religious institutions. On the 24th of the previous month the session of the Legislative Council was opened by his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Robe. From the speech of that functionary we take the following extract:—

"The provisions heretofore made from the revenues of the province for purposes of religion and religious instruction are quite inadequate. Judging from returns lately laid before Parliament, it would appear that South Australia is one of the most backward of all the colonies of the British empire in providing from its public resources for the means of worshipping that Being to whom we owe our existence and all the blessings we enjoy. This should not be; it is not in accordance with the spirit of the colonists themselves. Let it no longer be a reproach upon the Government and the legislative body of the province having control over the public finances. The members of the Church of England, forming more than half of the entire population, have lately received the benefit of two additional clergymen sent among them, but for these we are mainly indebted to the pious zeal of our friends in England. The due apportioning Government aid among the different sects of professing Christians is a question of some difficulty, but it is not, I trust, insurmountable."

The Legislative Council were not backward in adopting his Excellency's suggestion. Within a short period of the opening of the session, they hurried through the following resolution:—

"That his Excellency be requested to introduce into the estimates for the financial year 1847, a sum of money for religious and educational purposes, to be apportioned amongst the different denominations of Christians in the province, in the ratio of their numbers, according to the late census returns, and to be applied by their respective bodies, either in building places of worship, the support of ministers of religion, the erection of school-houses, or the

maintenance of schoolmasters or schoolmistresses; the sums, as apportioned, to be paid to, and appropriated by, a limited number of individuals in the nature of trustees, to be nominated by the respective bodies, and the trustees to furnish a report to his Excellency the Governor, of their appropriation, accompanied by a proper statement of accounts, to be laid before the Council."

This is the Establishment principle in the blade. Thus modestly, and with seeming impartiality, it pushes itself from beneath the surface of the colonial soil. Thus, in its early stage, it developed its form in Van Diemen's land. The pressure of financial embarrassment is felt; and, lo! Government generosity confines itself within the limits of a single sect—the Church of England. Other denominations, taught in too many instances to look up to the civil power for the support which their own zeal should have furnished, are cast off without scruple, at the moment when familiarity with State bribes has deprived the voluntary principle of its wonted elasticity—cast off, to become a laughing-stock to their foes, and a reproach to their friends. Here we have the compulsory system in the ear. Would we look at the full corn in the ear, we need only turn to our West Indian possessions. The burden of State-churchism is there becoming intolerable. The expense, constantly increasing, it entails upon the emancipated peasantry—the bitterness of feeling it creates—the blighting influence it exerts upon pious minds—the impediments it throws in the way of political and religious improvement—the oppression it unblushingly and systematically practises—and the vile and hideous caricature of Christianity it exhibits to the world—can only be fully appreciated by the devoted missionary band who have sought, at the hazard of their lives, to make the gospel the instrument of enlightening the ignorant, of elevating the depressed, of purifying the depraved, and of breathing a spirit of self-reliance into the abject and the outcast.

These morbid excrescences in the extremities of our vast empire would scarcely have appeared, and could not have grown into such unsightly dimensions, but for disease and inaction at the heart. The reason which will account for this multiplication of Colonial church establishments must be sought for at home. The ruling powers require no supernatural shrewdness to conjecture that they who refuse to protest against State-churchism in their very midst, are not likely to remonstrate against planting offsets from it in the remote distance. They count—and count, alas! securely—on our sufferance. With their views, which we take no pains to change, and their principles, the unsoundness of which we make no effort to force upon their conviction, they are but discharging recognized obligations. We cannot justly visit them with indignation. We never lifted up our voice in their hearing, with sufficient earnestness to claim maturer consideration at their hands. The way to reach them with effect, is through the medium of public opinion. How have Dissenters sought to inform and guide it? What signs do they display of an anxiety to purify and remodel it? What sacrifices are they making with a view to put the national mind into harmony with their own? From every quarter of the globe, human interests cry aloud in accents of fervent supplication, beseeching them to stand between the living and the dead, and swing aloft the plague-staying censer of truth. Colony after colony is infected. But they heed it not. From every movement yet made to expose the antichristian character and tendency of Government ecclesiasticism, they resolutely stand aloof—and where, one might have imagined, they would have been forward to encourage and assist, they have been foremost to condemn and to impede.

Oh! that some appeal might reach them—if not from us, then, from some other quarter! Long familiarity with the evil at their own doors, may have destroyed their sensibility of conscience. The conclusion may have stolen upon them, and, Dalilah-like, shorn them of their locks of manliness, that the system is too deep-rooted in our home soil to be disturbed by any effort. They may have carelessly set down mischiefs, distinctly traceable to the State-church principle, to other and more proximate causes. They may have flattered themselves into a persuasion, that the sleeping monster is best let alone. But when, as the news brought by every mail from our distant possessions testifies, the evil is everywhere reproducing itself—springing up in tender shoots on other soils, and growing with marvellous rapidity into rank luxuriance—clinging about and choking the churches which voluntary zeal, at no slight cost, has planted in destitute localities—overlaying all religious vitality, paralyzing all Christian earnestness, eating

out the heart of all spiritual enterprise, and filling the most promising spheres of successful labour, with its coarse and flaunting leaves of nominalism, and its bitter fruit of strife and dissension—surely, surely, one spark of genuine concern for the welfare of poor humanity, or for the honour of humanity's Lord, will suffice to kindle in the bosom of every Protestant Dissenter an indignant renunciation of any further supineness, and will light him on to the practical resolve, that he will throw his energies into any existing system of means, not involving sin, which aims at rooting out so terrible and desolating a mischief. If we are silent now, when should we speak? If duty permits neutrality at such a moment, when will it ever bid us to arm ourselves against falsehood? Do we wait a call of Providence? Can it be clearer, louder, more imperative? Away, then, with all special pleading—all sophistical pretences—all excuse coined for the occasion! In every part of the world, religion languishes in consequence of our unfaithfulness to our convictions. The heart must overtake the head, or it will soon die of inaction.

### COMPLIMENTS FROM THE NORTH.

WHAT ails the Edinburgh *Witness*? What has become of the mind which once pervaded its columns, and threw over them an air of power and dignity? Of late it has turned scurrilous, and seems to have been studying the courtesy and the candour of the celebrated *John Bull*. It would appear that the *Witness* has picked up an English correspondent, whose soul, fervent in the cause of Scotch orthodoxy, is shocked at any freedom of opinion on theological questions, which displays itself south of the Tweed. We have stirred the anger of this pious worthy by an article, published some weeks ago, on the question of running Sunday trains on railways. His rebuke we give below, merely for the amusement of our several readers. The taste, the temper, the truthfulness, and the evangelic charity of this effusion we leave to speak for themselves. Our censor, in the very act of passing condemnation on us, so ludicrously exemplifies what he condemns, that we cannot choose but smile. Is he a member of the Evangelical Alliance? Does he really profess to exhibit the spirit of that confederation? The Free Church, of which the *Witness* is understood to be the organ, might do wisely to look a little into the management of its affairs. We have seen several articles lately in that paper breathing a mingled stream of arrogance, vulgarity, and bigotry, sufficient to wither up the sympathies of all good men with a cause thus represented. Here is the extract:—

"This paper (the *Nonconformist*) was started by a class of English Dissenters, of whom we may safely say that the avowal of their principles has had the very decided effect of making Voluntarism more unpopular than ever, and preventing its progress among either good men or loyal subjects. The chief characteristic of these individuals is bitter hatred to Church Establishments and all their adherents—restless appetite for change—a keen passion for political strife—excommunication of all who do not shout their Shibboleth—in short, all the worst evidences of sectarian zealots. With such people, the politics of the *Patriot* were far too mild, and its language too weak; fiercer denunciations, and language more abounding in acrimony and pith, were imperatively demanded, to satiate their craving for hot and stimulating nutriment; and, before long, they had good reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the *Nonconformist*. We cannot call it a Protestant journal, any more than we could call the *Witness* a Socinian. In elaborate disquisitions, the *Nonconformist* tells its readers that it is not a Protestant in the sense in which most benighted Christians in England use the term, and that Popery is not necessarily the religion of the Pope, but is nearly as much the religion of the Evangelical Alliance or the Free Church! The opinion of this sage philosopher is, that Popery is to be found in every creed, in every gathering of ecclesiastics, yea, the viper lurks in every chapel's trust-deed; in fact, in every arrangement that can tend to order and unity among bodies of men, and exists in these bodies themselves, considered as such. No wonder, then, that the Evangelical Alliance—sworn foe to the Pope—should find no supporter in the editor of the *Nonconformist*. Its opinion of Popery was not his; and as his was better than all the rest put together, they got soundly rated by this apostle of liberty for daring to differ from him; and, ever since, he has regarded them with a malignant scowl."

"Now, with a journal so opposed to the vulgar belief on the subject of Popery, it follows that he will think there are worse people than the Pope, and that some things about Popery are even worth defending. Now, one means that Popery employs to make itself popular with the masses is just, in such a case as this, anti-Sabbath agitation. And with the *Nonconformist* it forms such a convenient opportunity for over and over again invoking the sacred name of liberty, and raving a good deal on the subject of popular rights and directorial tyranny! Two objects are gained: the multitude is pleased, and a bolt is flung at one of the stumbling-blocks in the way of Radical Voluntarism—the Free Church. What a fine opportunity for saying



that the spirit avowed and the principles announced by the Scotch Calvinists, exhibit another proof in modern times of the intolerance of Presbyterianism! And, melancholy to behold, Popery, with its intolerance and bigotry, its superstition and mental bondage, joins in fraternal amity with English Radicalism, and English, and, we fear we must add, some Scotch Voluntarism, in throwing contempt and discredit on that sacred institution, the Sabbath day,—a day which forms one of the strongest bulwarks of religion, and has ever been found, when strictly observed, closely connected with personal as well as national holiness. The desire in the case alike of Bishop Gillis and the *Nonconformist* is the same,—popularity with the crowd, and a dislike of its censure in comparison with its applause."

#### STATE SUPPORT OF RELIGION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(From the *Adelaide Observer*, July 4th, 1846.)

Lieutenant-Governor Robe, in his inaugural address, says:—

The provision heretofore made from the revenues of the province for the purposes of religion and religious instruction are quite inadequate. Judging from returns lately laid before Parliament, it would appear that South Australia is one of the most backward of all the colonies of the British empire in providing from its public resources for the means of worshipping that Being to whom we owe our existence and all the blessings we enjoy. This should not be; it is not in accordance with the spirit of the colonists themselves. Let it no longer be a reproach upon the Government and the legislative body of the province having control over the public finances. The members of the Church of England, forming more than one-half of the entire population, have lately received the benefit of two additional clergymen sent among them; but for these we are mainly indebted to the pious zeal of our friends in England. The due apportioning Government aid among the different sects of professing Christians is a question of some difficulty, but it is not, I trust, insurmountable.

That his Excellency did not want "backers" soon became evident from a "cut and dried" petition, which was presented next day by Mr. Morphet. The petitioners view, with feelings of painful apprehension, the great destitution of the means of moral and religious instruction for the inhabitants of this province, more especially in the country districts. While fully appreciating, and desiring to see brought into more general operation, the voluntary principle, they cannot close their minds to the fact that it has hitherto proved utterly inadequate to supply this destitution. They therefore humbly, but earnestly, pray his Excellency and the honourable Council to take under consideration this important subject, and to afford such aid to the cause of religious education generally as they in their judgment shall see fit.

The following cogent, argumentative, and becoming memorial was adopted at a spirited meeting of Dissenters and Independent Churchmen, held at the South Australian Company's offices, North-terrace, on Tuesday evening, and which is now in course of signature:—  
To his Excellency Frederick Holt Robe, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of South Australia, and to the Legislative Council thereof, in Council assembled:—

This Memorial humbly sheweth,—

That your memorialists being of various religious opinions and forms of church polity, whilst desirous of general and liberal educational provision, are strongly united in a conviction of the inexpediency of any Governmental measure for the support of religion in this colony, either in the payment of ministers, or the erection of places of worship.

That as it is the conscientious conviction of several of the denominational bodies that the compulsory or State maintenance of religion is unsanctioned by the Christian code—that it interferes with voluntary obedience to the law of Christ on this subject—that it is unsuited to the genius of Christianity—that from nothing has religion suffered so deep an injury as from the patronage and pay of civil governments—and that such support would be especially prejudicial among a limited population like South Australia; as these communities cannot, therefore, accept the proffered aid, any legislative enactment or grant for the support of religion must bear partially and inequitably. That this effect will be aggravated by a peculiarity in the census, in which irregular non-frequenters of worship are returned as of the English Church. Practically, even if the return is correctly given on the avowal of the parties, this is an error. If the payment is for service done, no claim can be sustained for these individuals, as they do not use the worship and instruction now, and prospectively, they belong to whoever wins them to better habits.

That, whilst your memorialists regard an exclusive system of support to religion as without justice, they regard a general one as substituting expediency for principle, inasmuch as it gives to error and superstition the same encouragement that it yields to scriptural truths and devotion. They cannot but think it calculated to injure and vitiate the simplicity of conscience, and as fitted to engender in the public mind indifference to great vital religious distinctions.

That your memorialists rely confidently upon the voluntary efforts of those who understand and value the Gospel, for the origination, supply, and perpetuation of the means of pastoral and ministerial instruction, and the facilities for public worship. That they are sustained in this confidence by the first ages of Christianity—the progress of religion in America—the voluntarism of Wales, which has reared 2,000 chapels—the marvellous and successful efforts of the Free Church of Scotland—and the spirit of modern missions both home and foreign. That they are further encouraged in this view by the religious zeal and energy displayed in this colony, notwithstanding the pecuniary difficulties and discouragements to which it has been subject—that as a temporary and introductory state of things, our condition is not discouraging, and that, in our now prosperous circumstances, voluntary agencies will multiply and expand.

That your memorialists dread the introduction of any legislative measure in aid of religion as fraught with great danger to that religious harmony which has hitherto so happily prevailed between the different denominations of Christians in this province.

That your memorialists would feel deep disappointment at the frustration of that ardently cherished hope which was strongly and officially encouraged at the commencement of the colony, and on the ground of which many of your memorialists were induced to seek their home in South Australia, namely, That every denomination would stand on its own basis, without State interference, favour, or support.

That on these grounds your memorialists earnestly trust that no legislative enactment may be passed, or grant made, for support of religion in South Australia.

—And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

We are most opportunely furnished just now with a sort of *argumentum ad hominem* in the recent declaration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, where (as in New South Wales, and elsewhere) Christian ministers of various denominations have been accustomed to derive stipendiary allowances from the Provincial Government. Some economy and retrenchment having been deemed indispensable of late in the neighbouring colony, his Excellency and the Council have been "casting about" to devise a sort of pecuniary decimation; and, the lot having been made to fall upon divers Nonconforming Jonahs, they have been unceremoniously thrown overboard; in other words, the support hitherto doled out to ministers of every Christian denomination with seeming impartiality, has been withdrawn from all but ministers acknowledged by the Church of England Establishment; the rest being cast upon the buoyancy of their own resources, or compelled to rely solely upon the liberality of their respective congregations; for, in many instances, the assistance of parent societies or British Christians has been curtailed by themselves, or conscientiously dispensed with in the colony, in consideration of the measure of support unwisely derived from the local Government.

The *South Australian Register* of the same date says, "Our only hope is in the disposition his Excellency has already shown to leave legislation with the Council instead of insisting on his own views; but, even then, the majority are members of the Established Church, though it is possible they may not carry their notions of Episcopacy so far as to deem it necessary, in planting the Church of England in the wilderness, to carry with it the weeds which have grown around it in its native soil."

#### SALE OF CHURCH LIVINGS.

"A Noncon." writes to us as follows:—Casting my eye over the advertisements in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* for the past month, I noticed some which showed, clearly indeed, not the "Workings of Willinghood," but the "Workings of a State-church." I have selected a few which I think worthy of notice.

The first I would draw your attention to announces the "Advison of a rectory for sale, the income of which is £240, exclusive of a rectory-house and a newly-planted orchard;" then follows a clerical recommendation—"Population very small"!!

The second and third are:—

THE NEXT PRESENTATION to a Living in a Western county, with a very good Parsonage-house. The income is about £600 per annum, and the population small. The incumbent is in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

NEXT PRESENTATION, with prospect of early possession. TO BE DISPOSED OF, the NEXT PRESENTATION to a most desirable Preferment, situate within sixteen miles of London, in a good neighbourhood, and within one mile of a railway. There is an excellent residence in complete repair, with appropriate offices, garden and grounds, paddocks of pasture land, and many peculiar advantages. The net income, exclusive of house and lands, exceeds £120, with no possibility of reduction. The population small.

In both these the recommendation is slightly diminished, not having the adverb "very" to increase the force of that clerically significant adjective "small" in reference to population.

Another states that a clergyman wishes to exchange his living; and after stating that it "is in a most eligible situation," &c.,—says, "An aged incumbent would be preferred!" This preference is very well understood.

Another wishes to exchange his living, the income of which is £250—population under 100!!

Another announces an advowson to be sold, the income of which is £370—population, 160!

The following is worthy of note:—

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, AN INCUMBENCY, in an eligible neighbourhood, in the immediate vicinity of a large and wealthy town, in one of the Northern counties, for one of equal value in the country. The church is handsome and spacious; and the income, which arises chiefly from pew rents, has for the last few years averaged about £420 per annum. To a gentleman who may wish to enlarge his sphere of duty, without encountering the disadvantages of a population exclusively comprised of the working-classes, the incumbency possesses unusual advantages.

Address by letter (pre-paid) to the Rev. T. C., care of R. Reece, Esq., 2, Fumival's Inn, London.

The diversity of opinion and sentiment entertained by those requiring "cures" or curates, shows that even creeds and canons, articles and tests, do not produce that uniformity in doctrine, and oneness of sentiment, which is the boast of the advocates of State-churches. I have culled from several advertisements those parts which refer to doctrinal views.

One clergyman requires a curate who "entertains old Church of England principles;" another, stating his views, says "they are quite opposed to the High-Church system"—"moderate High-Church"—"his principles are those of the English Reformation"—"sound Church views"—"strictly orthodox"—"via media"—"no extreme views"—"views moderate"—"evangelical in his views"—"views sound and moderate"—"others of decidedly evangelical principles." One, wishing to exchange, says "no so-called evangelical need apply." Another wants a curacy, "who heartily subscribes the eleventh article; but, nevertheless, sympathises with those who maintain sound Church principles." One, "who is evangelical in his views," wishes to obtain a "small living" in a rather questionable manner:—

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of independent fortune, evangelical in his views, is desirous of obtaining a Curacy, with a good house, in an agricultural district; or, if presented to a small Living, he would not object to lay out a considerable sum in building or enlarging the Parsonage. Address, &c.

There is one more to which I would draw your attention—it is the following:—

SUNDAY DUTY.—A Clergyman is willing to take part in the Morning Service at a Church at the West-end of the Town. No stipend required. Direct (prepaid) Rev. F. G., &c.

What self-sacrifice! Surely apostolic days are returning among apostolic successors! But, by the bye, he is not so self-denying as to be "willing" to do duty without a stipend in the "spiritually destitute" parts

of the metropolis—Bethnal-green, for instance. Oh, no; it must be at the "west end." I suppose this gentleman will adopt the language of St. Paul—"These hands have ministered to my necessities"—seeing he requires no remuneration for his spiritual (?) duties. There is more in this advertisement than meets the eye.

THE LEGISLATURE AND VOLUNTARISM.—The House of Commons requires to be educated on the subject of Christ's kingdom. It is needful to convert it into a lecture-room for at least a dozen of sound, well-reasoned, Scriptural, and philosophical speeches, annually, on the great questions of Church and State! For this purpose, and additional to this, for reaching and enlightening, through the political press, the higher and controlling classes of the empire, there are wanted a body of five or six—and if a dozen or a score, still better—Titanic Nonconformists—men of talents, knowledge, education, discretion, zeal, and address, all of the very first order—who shall deal in Parliament with Ecclesiastical subjects upon principles representing the great community of British Dissenters.—*Christian Witness*.

SCHEMES OF THE FREE CHURCH.—A meeting of the ministers, members, and adherents of the Free Church, was held, on Wednesday week, in the Assembly Hall, Canonmills, Edinburgh, "for considering the duty of the Church with reference to the support of the gospel ministry and the extension of the means of grace in the land." The hall was crowded to excess. Sheriff Speirs having taken the chair, the meeting was opened with prayer and praise, after which it was addressed by the chairman, who stated the object for which they had met. Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, moved the first resolution, to the effect that, according to the Scriptures, it was the duty of the people to provide for the wants of those who laboured in the ministry—that those who laboured in the gospel should live by the gospel. The doctor, in a lengthened speech, illustrated the force of the resolution by maintaining that although it was still the duty of the State to support the ministers of the Church of Christ, as an homage to the gospel, yet when that support was given without making any distinction between truth and error, it must raise the question, whether any truth was safe in such circumstances, and if it was proper to take State pay [great applause]. The resolution was seconded by Sir James Forrest, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. Tweedie, in moving the second resolution, bearing upon the Sustentation Fund, said, it was estimated that, throughout Scotland, there were 263,000 adherents of the Free Church, young and old, who gave nothing directly to the Central Fund. Suppose he threw away 200,000 of those, they had remaining 63,000 persons who gave nothing; and, if these, from that night henceforth, took into consideration the resolution he had to move, and act upon it, he had little doubt that, from this time to the General Assembly, £10,000 or £12,000 might be added to the Central Fund, and the sacrifice would not be felt at any one fireside. Mr. Dunlop, advocate, seconded the motion, which was adopted by acclamation. The third resolution, moved by Mr. Andrew Grey, of Perth, was to the effect that, in order to secure the full benefit, and at the same time to carry out the principles of the first and second resolutions, the endowments ought to be not only much more considerable than they have hitherto been, but more on a level with what they were before the disruption. Professor Miller having seconded the motion, it was at once agreed to. Dr. Candlish moved the fourth resolution, which was in regard to extending the Church in every destitute locality, section by section, until the means of grace were supplied to all; that not only should there be a sufficient fund raised for the support of the present ministers, but a surplus fund for her missionary labours. The doctor suggested that the name "Sustentation Fund" should be changed either to that of "The Pastoral Fund," or that of "The General Church Fund." Mr. Robert Paul seconded the motion, which was at once agreed to amidst great applause. The proceedings did not terminate until a few minutes before twelve.

MISS BURDETT'S NEW CHURCH AND SCHOOLS IN WESTMINSTER, which it was estimated would cost £30,000, and for the erection of which that lady gave a *carte blanche* to an architect, it is now ascertained will cost her at least £44,000: namely—site and old buildings, £10,000; endowment, £10,000; and the new buildings, £24,000.

CHURCH-RATE DECISION.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, the Attorney-general (with whom was Mr. Joseph Brown) moved for a rule nisi for a *mandamus* to the churchwardens of the parish of Stepney, to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue to such churchwardens to permit Mr. Horton to inspect so much of the Vestry Minute-book as contains the proceedings of a vestry-meeting holden on the 3rd of December last. Mr. Horton made the application to inspect the minute-book, which Mr. Head, one of the churchwardens, refused. The Attorney-general contended, that a vestry minute-book is not the private property of the minister or churchwardens—that it is parish property, and that every rated parishioner has an interest therein, and ought to be allowed to see its contents. The learned gentleman cited in support of his argument, *Geery v. Hopkins*, 2 Lord Raymond, 851; *Moody v. Thurston*, 1 Str., 304; *Newell v. Simpkin*, 6 Bing., 564; and several other cases. Rule granted.

THE SECESSION AND RELIEF CHURCHES OF SCOTLAND.—These two bodies, now united, take the designation of the "United Church of the Secession and Relief." They comprise 498 churches.

THE NEWCASTLE PEACE SOCIETY advertised and offered two prizes in April last, for the best essays on the question, "Is it Lawful for a Christian to Fight? and what is his Duty when called on so to do by the Civil Magistrate?" There were forty-three essays sent in, and Mr. J. Stock, minister, of Chatham, gained the first prize, and Mr. Brewin Grant, minister, Prescot, Lancashire, the second prize; but the Society stated, "that in consequence of the valuable matter contained in the enclosed essay, they had printed it at their own expense."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF NORTH SHIELDS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

I have read with much interest the various articles on education which have appeared from time to time in thy well-conducted journal; and, agreeing with thee in the general principles so ably unfolded therein, and in the firm stand taken against Government interference, I have pleasure in furnishing the educational statistics of this town, which I hope may be found not without interest at the present juncture, as confirming thy views.

It is true that the state of any particular locality cannot be fairly considered as a type of the whole country; but when we find that, according to the report of the Government inspector, as quoted in Parsons' work on education, from a letter addressed by a clergyman to Lord Ashley, it is affirmed that only 1 in 18 of the population of North Shields receive daily instruction, whilst, on making a careful inquiry, by actual canvass, it turns out that 1 in 8.5 are attending day-schools, we may well hesitate before we receive some of the statements which have been made by the advocates of a system of State instruction.

A respectable agent has been employed to canvass the town, and obtain from the parents an accurate census of the number of children, between the ages of five and fourteen, who are or are not attending school. From this examination it appears, that, allowing an increase in the population of eight per cent. since the last census, out of 22,374 inhabitants, there are 3,216 children between the specified ages, and that of this number 2,629, being more than eighty-one per cent., are receiving daily instruction, 161 are at Sabbath-schools only, and 1,948 are attending both day and Sabbath-schools. Of the 587 who are not at day-schools 297 are at work.

The average attendance at the public schools for the last quarter of 1846, which, owing to sickness and other causes, was considerably less than usual, was reported to be 975, and there were entered on their lists 1,347, whilst, at a moderate computation, they are adapted to accommodate 2,180. Thus, if we allow 200 for error—which might arise from boys at sea, under fourteen years of age, being unreported, or other causes—we still have school accommodation for every child in the place.

Of the whole number of public schools, only four, with an average attendance of about 300 children, are under the exclusive control of the State-church, and one of these was established by a union of all parties, but has since been diverted from its original foundation; one belongs to the Roman Catholics, and one the Scotch Church; the remainder are supported by Churchmen and Dissenters unitedly, and are entirely unsectarian.

Government grants were made for building the "National" Scotch, and one British and Infant School-house, but for those in which the largest number of children are educated, no such assistance has been obtained; and I believe it may be safely asserted, that here the Voluntary principle has proved itself amply sufficient to provide for all those whose parents evince any desire to have them instructed.

I am afraid I have already trespassed too far on thy columns, but can scarcely close this account without remarking, how fully this inquiry has shown that the faulty state of education amongst us is not attributable to the want of schools so much as to the carelessness and apathy of the parents and guardians of the rising generation, and to the very early age at which the children are sent to work. It is evident that these evils cannot be materially lessened by Government schools, were they ever so numerous; and however much the friends of civil and religious liberty may deplore the present state of barbarism in which too many are allowed to grow up, they will surely never prove so recreant to their principles as to submit to any system of compulsion. I am, respectfully, JOHN R. PROCTOR.

North Shields, 1st month 13th, 1847.

## COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—As a foe to monopoly in every guise, and an admirer of the liberal spirit of your journal, I trust to your known sense of justice for the admission of a few remarks on "The (Royal) College of Preceptors."

First, I have to thank you for bringing it so conspicuously before the public, especially as I am a "backbone" Dissenter, and your paper is essentially a Dissenting paper.

Next, I am anxious to be set right, if I judge the college wrongly; for I am an official member thereof, earnest for its success; and I am so because I am convinced of its genuine excellence in respect of catholicity of spirit and comprehensiveness of plan. Rightly understood (and I ought well to understand it), it is, my dear Sir, anything but exclusive, arrogant, or monopolizing. "Strike, but hear me." I did not see your paper till yesterday, or I would have written sooner.

With equal respect and regret I will try to disabuse you of a misconception of our meaning and our motives in this new and humble institution. Nor do I doubt of your willingness to uphold even-handed justice; for I acquit you of all wilful or perverse misrepresentation. Indeed, if I knew no more about the college than yourself, I should participate in your alarm, and probably on the very same grounds—hatred of monopoly, &c.

But do not judge it by extracts of lectures, published without due consideration, and forming no part of its organization—do not judge it by the crude suggestions of misinformed friends—do not judge it by other means than those which you would bid others use towards any enterprise in which yourself might be engaged. Judge it by its own accredited "laws and regulations," which now have had the deliberate sanction of its council. Judge it, further, by the statements of persons who, like myself, are engaged in the actual working of the project.

Well, then, I assert that there is nothing in the rules and purposes of our college which interferes, either with any vested rights and interests, or with the true and full "liberty of the subject."

No penalty is proposed against any who may please to practise tuition, or to pay teachers, without our certificates. Nothing like dictation to parents is undertaken by our college.

No person is to be compelled, in any way, to join us or support us.

We prescribe no sphere of instruction to anybody but to those who may voluntarily partake in our proceedings. Nay, even to these we do not prescribe any "sphere of instruction;" but we simply propose degrees of attestation in learning, in experience, and in moral character, and leave them free to choose or refuse.

We wish to prevent all "official supersession of parental judgment, prudence, and responsibility," and to lead all parents to exercise these very duties in a better activity than was ever yet seen. We entreat parents to watch us well—to restrain us from any invasion of their rights and

interests, because our true object is to awaken parents especially, and the public generally, to a due sense of the enormous impositions of scholastic pretenders, and to consent to our self-imposed subjection under accredited tests of literary and moral competency. And we seek only a charter or act to legalize our testimonials.

Surely, my dear Sir, when I remind you that we hold ourselves open to all the critical inspection which we recommend; and, when we privately and publicly declare that we are thus calling upon parents, the press, Parliament, and people, to scrutinize us—to use (so to speak) our rods and canes against ourselves, and to forbid us to impose on the public—surely, Sir, you will yield to us a little credit for "self-diffidence," and for social advancement, beginning our charity "at home."

We mark no distinctions of sect, or party, or opinions, religious or political. We enforce upon nobody any preliminary sphere or means of study. We encourage the young assistant teacher in self-dependence, and economy of time and means. We invite teachers, of every grade, always to come spontaneously for our attestation. We plan no legal compulsion. And if parents and teachers still prefer to have nothing to do with us, be it so; we leave that entirely to their own discretion. I hope we ever shall do so, whether CHARTERED or not.

Trusting to your courtesy and impartiality, I request publicity for my observations; and remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

S. C. FREEMAN.

Academy, Enfield, Middlesex, Jan. 18th, 1846.

[It is a great pity that the promoters and friends of the scheme, especially those of the newspaper press, should have so systematically misrepresented its ultimate object.—ED.]

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.—The trial just brought to an issue by the representatives of the late Dugald Stewart and Messrs. A. and C. Black, in Edinburgh, as involving important legal points, and disclosing some curious literary facts, we think worthy of some special notice. The relative position of author and bookseller has been one too frequently beset with unpleasant suspicion and dissatisfaction, arising mostly from the utter ignorance of authors of the details of publishing, and of booksellers of the pangs of authorship. We are glad, therefore, when a searching trial like the present discloses nothing but the liberality and honour of the bookseller, showing that a truly liberal sum had been awarded, acknowledging the power of the author and the estimation of the public for the really excellent. The last copyright law settled that the articles contributed to a periodical belong to the proprietor of such periodical, but cannot be published separately without the consent of the author. In the present instance it was endeavoured to be maintained by the representative of Dugald Stewart, that the essay (although £1,600 was paid for it) was intended only for the "Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica," and not for the re-edition of that work, incorporating all the supplementary and much additional matter. The evidence of Mr. Robert Cadell, and other authoritative witnesses, however, put the matter in so strong a light that the idea was considered preposterous, and an immediate verdict given for the defendants. During the trial the magnitude of the expenses of this truly national work, the "Encyclopædia Britannica," seventh edition, in twenty-one volumes, quarto, was shown, and it was proved to have been no less a sum than £125,667 9s. 3d.—a sum which, when considered as the venture of two private individuals, is truly creditable to our native enterprise and energy. This amount of course includes every item of expenditure, among which the following are the most important:—

Contributions and Editing .....	£22,590	2	11
Printing .....	18,610	1	4
Stereotyping .....	3,317	5	8
Paper .....	27,854	15	7
Bookbinding .....	12,739	12	2
Engraving and Plate Printing .....	11,777	18	1

For the contribution of the Dissertation in dispute, Dugald Stewart received from the firm of Constable and Co. £1,600, and for the accompany Dissertations by Sir James Mackintosh and Sir John Leslie, the present proprietors of the Encyclopædia paid £1,030. The cost of Professor Playfair's Dissertation is not precisely stated, but if paid for at the same rate as Sir John Leslie's, it could not fall short of £500. For editing the volume the sum of £320 was paid, bringing up the total expenditure for the literary labour of this volume alone to £3,450. Of this outlay only £106,526 had as yet been returned to the proprietors, but we trust that the sale of the stock, which, as it embraces the works of so many celebrated men, must continue for many years, will ultimately reward the spirit and energy of its projectors.—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

The eminent Spanish merchant M. Pedro de Zulueta has been appointed a member of the Spanish Senate, and created Count de Torre-Diaz.—*Morning Chronicle.*

It gives us much pleasure to state that a Queen's letter will shortly be issued for the relief of the distressed population of Ireland.—*Observer.*

COLONIAL EXPENDITURE.—(No. 680; Sessions 1846.)—It appears by papers printed by order of Parliament, that the yearly cost of the British colonies is £3,171,646, of which the military and naval expenses are actually £2,630,804 3s. 7d. Some of the items are as under:—

1843—4.			
Military and Naval Expenses of—	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar .....	221,537	8	7
Malta .....	140,702	11	5
Ionian Islands .....	131,257	5	1
St. Helena .....	28,000	9	5
Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Cape Coast .....	38,332	17	4
Cape of Good Hope .....	297,061	10	5
Mauritius .....	87,031	8	6
Bermuda .....	96,161	5	10
Jamaica (including Bahamas and Honduras) .....	209,811	2	6
The Windward and Leeward Command, viz., Barbadoes, Trinidad, &c. ....	319,560	11	2
Lower and Upper Canada .....	526,034	16	6
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland .....	176,660	12	9
Ceylon .....	111,728	3	3
New South Wales, New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land .....	195,954	3	0
General Military Charges .....	48,941	2	2

It is stated that the wealthiest widow in Ireland is about to bring an action for breach of promise of marriage against a duke lately wedded to "love without money."—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE HYDROPATHIC SYSTEM.—On Friday, at twelve o'clock, an inquiry, which was commenced on Wednesday before Mr. Higgs, coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, was resumed at the Crown and Three Horse-shoes, Enfield Chase, on view of the body of Martha Hobbs, aged 20, whose death was alleged to have been the effect of the hydropathic treatment. Dr. Lovell, who had attended deceased as her medical adviser, and who is a practitioner of the hydropathic system, was present, with a solicitor to watch the proceedings, and the inquest-room was crowded. Eliza Ronsell, servant of Mr. Swansick, boarding-house-keeper, Chase-side, Enfield, said that the deceased was in the same service up to Monday week. She had not been in good health since September. She was able to go about her work till last Thursday fortnight, when she complained that she had a cold. On Monday she was in a state of delirium. On the following day she was worse. The next day she was removed to her aunt's, Mrs. Betts, Chase-side. Erysipelas made its appearance in her face and the side of her head. Deceased had an aversion to medicine, and stated that she would not have medical treatment any more. This witness, and some others who were examined, then described the succession of baths which the deceased had been treated with, and stated that she had shown symptoms of erysipelas in her head. Mr. T. Ashberry, surgeon, Enfield, and medical officer of the union, stated that by the direction of the coroner he made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, which he did in conjunction with Mr. Taylor and Mr. Tate. The immediate cause of death was the recent inflammation of the pericardium, the erachnoid membrane, and the pia mater, together with congestion of the brain, brought on by the transfer of a chronic constitutional disease of the skin to the internal membranes and organs, ending in acute disease and death. The transfer was facilitated by the continual application of cold. By a juror—I saw no appearance of the existence of erysipelas. Dr. Lovell defended his mode of treatment, observing that it existed from the time of the creation, and had been carried into practice by many eminent men. The coroner said it depended on the constitution of the patient as to the propriety of the treatment. The jury, after above two hours' consultation, returned a verdict of "manslaughter against Dr. Lovell, as principal, and Anne Betts, accessory." The inquiry lasted seven hours.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—A meeting of the members and friends of this institution was held on Thursday morning at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. G. H. Stoddart, clergyman, in the chair—when resolutions in favour of the establishment of such a College were unanimously passed. In the evening the first anniversary dinner took place, at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Ewart, M.P., presided, and was supported by Mr. C. Cochrane, Mr. D. W. Wire, Dr. Wilson, Mr. G. H. Stoddart, Mr. H. S. Turrell, President of the Council, Mr. Parker, hon. secretary, &c. The principal object of the Society appears to be to invite assistant masters to submit themselves to the test of a voluntary examination by the College, by which they are furnished with certificates of competency, as they are found qualified for their profession. The Council also contemplate giving aid to deserving and decayed members of the profession as soon as their funds will permit. It was stated that there are 30,000 teachers engaged in the work of education in this country, and that the capital invested in schools and educational establishments is not much less than £6,000,000. The Chairman and the various speakers who addressed the meeting strongly urged the importance of elevating the social position of the schoolmaster, and of qualifying him for the efficient discharge of his responsible functions. The proceedings were distinguished by the greatest unanimity and good feeling. In the course of his speech Dr. Wilson said, the desire of the College of Preceptors would be to go hand in hand with the Church in the education of the middle classes of society, and he considered that class the active as well as the thinking in the practical business of life. Amongst the resolutions adopted was the following:—

That while we consider that the co-operation and sympathy of Government and of Parliament are desirable, that the principle of the perfect freedom of education is so firmly fixed in the public mind, in the constitutional character and private feelings of the British people, that any attempt to uproot it would be adverse to the steady advancement of the real interests of education.

The Chairman said that the certificates which the society would grant would be a stamp of competency, and those certificates could be obtained by any person coming forward and undergoing an examination, by which his qualifications would be adequately tested. He also announced that it was intended to make the advantages of the institution available to female teachers.

DEATH BY THE FUMES OF CHARCOAL.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Bedford, at the Valiant Trooper, Oxford-street, on the body of Hannah Hallett, aged twenty-three, servant to Mr. Carrington, horse-dealer, 255, Oxford-street. The deceased had been three months in service, and on Thursday last her mistress gave her leave to have a pan of lighted charcoal in her bedroom, to air it; but at the same time gave her caution of its dangerous nature. In the afternoon, it coming to the knowledge of her master, he made her bring it down into the kitchen, but before going to bed she again took it up into her bedroom, unknown to the family. On the following (Friday) morning a female friend to Mrs. Carrington went to her as usual, and on entering her bedroom she found her in bed insensible, and the remains of the charcoal spread on the hearth, the chimney of the fire, place being blocked up. Mr. Drury, a surgeon, was called in immediately, who pronounced her to have been dead some hours. Verdict, "Died from inhaling the vapours of charcoal, incautiously placed in her bedroom."

ATHENEUM AT SHEFFIELD.—A meeting has been held at Sheffield, this week, to promote the establishment of an institution similar to the Manchester Athenæum. About £1,000 was subscribed at the close of the proceedings.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## PORTUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon to the 11th instant, bring the intelligence of a considerable progress having been made towards the pacification of the entire country. The provinces of Estremadura, Algarve, Lower Beira, and Tras-os-Montes, were entirely tranquillized, and the road from Lisbon to Coimbra perfectly clear of guerillas, the telegraphs and posts being again established. Saldanha had marched northward from Coimbra, where he had met with a good reception, as far as Joaninho, on the road to Oporto. Das Antas, whose force was weakened every day by desertion, was retreating before him towards Oporto. He arrived on the 8th instant. It is quite plain, from a proclamation issued from Oporto, that the junta is determined to continue the contest. It does not, however, rely on the sole strength of the Septembrista party; it invokes the co-operation of the Miguelites. It states that it has yet 14,000 men between Oporto and Coimbra—enough, it says, to recommence the war.

Several Miguelites had been arrested in Lisbon, being compromised by Macdonald's intercepted correspondence.

## FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday report an event of some Parliamentary importance. At a meeting of the Opposition deputies, on Wednesday evening, in the salon of M. Billault, that gentleman and M. Dufaure determined "to separate themselves from M. Thiers, and renounce the petty warfare of intrigue which had brought the Constitutional Opposition into so much disrepute."

Count Molé has been appointed president, and M. Barthe reporter, to the Commission of the Chamber of Peers, charged with the duty of drawing up the address in reply to the King's speech.

The reply of Prince Metternich to the French protest against the annexation of Cracow has been received in Paris, but its purport is the subject of very conflicting accounts. All agree that it is brief; and, according to the most probable description, "the answer, while maintaining the divergence of opinion existing between the three northern courts and the court of France as to the interpretation of the treaties, so far as they relate to the independence of Cracow, expresses a hope that this difference in interpretation will not cause any change in anterior relations." It concludes with a protestation in favour of the respect due to treaties.

**FRIGHTFUL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.**—In the west and middle of France the price of grain has, within the last few days, been rapidly rising, and in several places serious riots have taken place in consequence. In the department of the Indre the disturbances have been very serious. In some places farmers were attacked on their way to market, their grain was pillaged, and themselves maltreated. In others the people attacked those having grain in the market, and forced them to sell at whatever price they (the mob) chose to set upon the commodity. In one place, the name of which is not given, but which is stated to be in the department of the Indre, a proprietor who was carrying a large quantity of corn to market having been attacked by a crowd of peasants, who attempted to pillage his waggons, fired upon the people, but he was immediately seized upon by the infuriated mob and massacred upon the spot. A letter from Chateauroux states that the rioters in that quarter have forced the proprietors to come to an arrangement, by which the necessary quantity of corn is to be delivered to the people at a price fixed by themselves. By the latest accounts, the danger of an outbreak at Buzanceais was so imminent that General Rigny, who commands the troops at Chateauroux, was obliged to send the only body of cavalry at his disposal to that place, and was about to follow with a train of artillery, in order to put down the disorders. At Lignières there has been a serious riot, and upwards of thirty men have been made prisoners. From other parts of the country similar accounts of riots have been received, and it was fully expected that the next post will considerably add to the number. The Bank of France is very much embarrassed.

The *Courier Français* states that a courier extraordinary arrived in Paris on Friday afternoon, being the bearer of despatches from London for the Marquis of Normanby. "It is said," adds the *Courier Français*, "that amongst those despatches was a fresh note from Lord Palmerston, relating specially to the documents presented to the Chambers and to the manner of their publication. This note is to be shortly communicated to M. Guizot. On the other hand, we are assured that, in order to restore the cordial understanding, a great personage, enjoying the confidence of the Ministry, is to proceed in a few days to London to propose a treaty of commerce to the British Cabinet."

**LOUIS PHILIPPE AND HIS MINISTER.**—Very grave anticipations on the subject of the Montpensier question have replaced at the Tuileries the feeling of triumph which attended the first announcement that the Duke de Montpensier was to marry the Infanta Luisa of Spain. The King works night and day. He writes so constantly that wonder is expressed at his finding occasion to occupy himself so much. At his time of life, work so incessant and severe produces, naturally, fatigue; and, added to the necessity for his presence to "receive" at levees, drawing-rooms, and balls, has made a very obvious impression upon the character, at least, of his Majesty's countenance. His accustomed buoyancy and apparent good humour have for the moment disappeared. M. Guizot, on the contrary, may be said to tread on air. His is the species of courage that rises with the necessity for its display. He anticipates with impatience the moment when he will be able to enter upon the details of his policy in regard of the Spanish marriage, and its consequences (as no one regards it in any other light), the confiscation of Cracow.—*Times' Correspondent.*

The *Constitutionnel* announces, that Rear-Admiral Le Goarant de Tromelin was to replace Rear-Admiral Hamelin in the command of the French naval station in Oceania, and on the western coast of America.

## SWITZERLAND.

In less than a week after the Vorort had been established at Berne, the Liberals of Fribourg, aided by free corps from Vaud, marched in two columns against Fribourg. They were, however, met with vigour, and completely routed. Protestant Berne exhorts victorious and Catholic Fribourg to be "moderate."

"Our letters from Fribourg of the 12th," says the *Paris Constitutionnel*, "announce that the number of arrests made in that town, and in the rest of the canton, had already reached a frightful amount, and that the rigours of the Jesuit party were falling heavily on citizens holding a most honourable position in society. The Government of Lucerne and the primitive cantons, at the news of the troubles of Fribourg, have, it is said, called out all their military contingent. They have celebrated, by rejoicings and by vexations against the adversaries of the Jesuits, the news of the triumph of the sixth member of their league."

## POLAND AND AUSTRIA.

The *National* affirms, on the authority of a private letter from Cracow, dated the 5th of January, that General Rudiger, with a corps of 10,000 Russians, occupied the frontiers of that ancient republic and Galicia. Austrian troops had also been ordered to the frontiers. It was General Rudiger who, in the month of March last, commanded the Russians that occupied the city of Cracow, and forbade his officers to fraternize with the Austrians.

A letter from Warsaw of the 2nd of January states that never was the conscription so rigidly enforced there as at the present moment. Boys of fifteen years of age were comprehended in it.

A correspondent of the *Spectator*, who writes from Vienna on the 11th instant, supplies an interesting review of the actual state of the international questions in the North:—

The complication of difficulties which have gathered around the settlement of Cracow is likely to modify the original plan proposed for regulating that city's destination. The concession demanded by Prussia, to which the Austrian Cabinet was not opposed, is likely to fall before the vehement opposition of Russia. No commercial considerations ever influence the Russian Cabinet when political difficulties seem to clash with them. Here the assembling of the troops under Rudiger, on the frontier of Cracow, is thought to have a double import. It serves as an indirect menace: thus, if Austria should be inclined to yield to the remonstrances of the western powers, and to promise the eventual recognition of the independence of this free city, Russia will then take care of herself in her own fashion, and occupy what has been evacuated.

The menacing position of the despotic powers towards the constitutional states of Europe is the more extraordinary, that the financial difficulties under which they labour totally precludes all possibility of their encountering a war, without subjecting themselves to domestic revolutions, the results of which cannot be calculated. Of this circumstance France cannot, perhaps, avail herself; but it must lend great weight to the opinion expressed by England, who is now the arbiter of Europe. The protestations of Sweden and Turkey are considered here to be timely confessions of the temporary suspension of the international law which was established at the treaty of Vienna. Holland will perhaps allow her regret at the loss of Belgium to get the better of her usual Dutch prudence, and may not unite with the other maritime powers.

The difficult position of Denmark, menaced by the German Confederation on the one side, and forced to look only to Russia on the other for a doubtful support in case of emergency, has, doubtless, forced the court of Copenhagen to silence.

But the terror of the neutral powers is not small at the open proclamation of the law of the strongest at so critical a moment. These political complications have a great effect in diminishing confidence everywhere; and the state of the money market is a good index of men's fears.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* has the following from Berlin, dated the 8th:—"We have just received news from Warsaw that, by an order of the Imperial Government, Poland has really ceased to exist, and is to be incorporated with the Russian empire. Warsaw is in a state of consternation. A commission has been appointed to settle the affairs of finance; and, as soon as it shall have completed its labours, the public announcement of the incorporation will be made."

## ITALY.

The activity and popularity of the Pope continue unabated. He recently took a ride towards Ostia, to inspect the ravages made by the floods; giving directions for drainage, and raising the wages of the labourers. Some of the cavaliers who rode with him complained of his hard riding. On New Year's Day several corrupt subordinate officers of police were dismissed. On that day the Pope won a loud expression of affection by the simple act of motioning to the people, crowded to pay their respects to him, that they should put on their hats during a shower of rain. The Pope has founded a chair of political economy at the University of La Sapienza.

His Holiness is engaged in a dispute with the Emperor of Austria, who claims the right to appoint the Bishop of Mantua, under a concordat obtained by Joseph the Second: the Pope contends that it does not embrace the Italian provinces of Austria, annexed to the Empire since the concordat was signed.

The funeral of the patriot Count Federigo Gonfalonieri, at Milan, on the 30th of December, was attended by an immense concourse, including all the patrician families, and Count Casati, Podestà of the city. The authorities were so alarmed at the growing sensation, that the theatres were closed in the evening.

Alarmed at rising disaffection, the Grand Duke of Tuscany is said to have asked for aid from Austria.

## UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, bringing the usual American mails.

The President had addressed another message to Congress, on the 23rd of December. In this he communicated various departmental reports connected with the Mexican war. He "repudiated" any sanction of the permanent territorial government in New Mexico, which had been assumed by "the military commander" who had conquered and occupied it. Any excess in this respect he excused, on the ground that it was oc-

casioned by a patriotic desire to confer on the inhabitants the valued privileges attached to citizens of the United States. The message provoked "smiles" in the reading, and was much debated in Congress. Mr. Baker, of Illinois, had arrived, hot from the seat of war, and, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, had denounced the inefficiency of the means at present employed in Mexico to "conquer a peace." He said that two thousand soldiers had perished without meeting an enemy! Means were in progress to raise more soldiers; but the real difficulty was to raise more money.

At the seat of war, matters remained without material change. According to accounts from Mexico, the British minister had withdrawn his previous offer of mediation. Santa Anna had collected, at San Luis Potosi, between 20,000 and 30,000 men. One-third of his available force consisted of cavalry, well mounted and well appointed. He was also said to have fifty-five pieces of artillery. One thousand women, filled with enthusiasm in the national cause, had come down to the camp from San Diego and Tlascala to aid in making articles for the soldiers. Santa Anna had a grand review of the whole army on the 13th of November. Provisions were pouring into camp in immense quantities. General Taylor had an available force of 16,000 men; of cavalry he had few or none. The following are the latest accounts from the seat of war:—"General Taylor had returned from Saltillo, which was all in the quiet possession of the troops under General Worth. General Wool has been ordered by General Taylor to occupy the town of Parrass. The inhabitants made no opposition to General Wool, but were prepared to receive him peaceably."

The United States brig-of-war, Somers, had been totally lost off Green Isle, Vera Cruz. Thirty-seven of her crew and officers were drowned, thirty escaped. The event took place during a norther on the 7th of December, on the reefs of the coast. The British and French officers and seamen of our navy present received the warmest acknowledgments from the Americans for their daring and successful exertions in the emergency.

The commercial intelligence from New York possesses some interest. Cotton, corn, flour, and freights, had all advanced in price. The results of the new tariff had been most favourable.

## RECENT AND IMPORTANT FROM TAHITI.

We (*Leeds Mercury*) are favoured with the following extract of a letter from Tahiti, of more recent date than any we have seen, and containing extremely important intelligence. From a private letter accompanying the subjoined we learn, that the commander of the British steam ship-of-war, Salamander, Lieutenant A. Snape Hammond, who has been twenty-five months at Tahiti, has been living for a considerable time on the best terms with Governor Bruat, who had quite gained him over to sympathize with the French. Lieutenant Hammond had sailed from Papeiti for Valparaiso without giving any notice to the English resident in Tahiti, though he had given three days' notice to the French Governor. It would seem as if this apparent alienation of the representative of Britain from the natives, was likely to produce the most unfavourable effect on Queen Pomare and the Society Islands, and to induce them all to throw themselves into the arms of the French. The following is the letter, from a well-informed and independent party in Tahiti:—

"Tahiti, 16th August, 1846.

"I have just time to say, that the Hannah brig-of-war is reported to have gone to Raiatea for the purpose of bringing Queen Pomare to accept the terms of the Protectorate. She is said to have signified her willingness and intention of doing so, in consequence of the Commander of the Salamander departing without holding any correspondence with her previous to her sailing. Further, I should not be the least surprised (if she should come) at Huahine, Raiatea, Borabora, and all the Society Islands, submitting to the French. Fighting is still forced upon the unoffending natives of Tahiti, and secret night expeditions are going on with no success; and yet Bruat is making peace with Pomare."

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

**THE CHOLERA IN THE EAST.**—The cholera is pursuing its march towards Europe. We have received accounts from Tabriz to the 24th of November, by which we learn that the scourge had ceased in that city. During eight days no case had been declared. The disease had carried its ravages to Choi, Makou, and Badjasid. This last city, of which the population had been several times decimated by the plague, is situated on the Turkish territory, adjoining the Persian and Russian frontiers, to the south of Mount Ararat. Thus the cholera is approaching the Black Sea by the road taken by the caravans, whilst it ascends, in another direction, the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris, shaping its course towards Syria. Europe, therefore, is menaced on two sides. Notwithstanding the intense cold which prevails in Aserbeidjan, and on the table lands of Turkish Armenia, the scourge has extended thither. Neither the elevation of a town nor the cold appears to destroy the terrible epidemic. An English physician, who has long resided in Persia, states that no town in that country, with a population exceeding 10,000 souls, has been spared by the cholera, with the exception of those of Salmas and Urmia, which are situated on the Turkish frontier. When spreading from Mesched, where the disease first broke out, towards the west and south, it appeared to have passed over several vast districts, leaving behind it several populous towns, but at a later period the malady always returned and desolated the localities which it had hitherto spared. The population of Tabriz, which counted 125,000 souls, is now reduced to 100,000. More than 15,000 perished, and all the foreign merchants have quitted it.—*Times.*

**SICKNESS IN THE QUEEN'S 22ND REGIMENT.**—Bombay, 16th November, 1846.—We continue to receive melancholy accounts of the sickness in the Queen's 22nd regiment, in the barracks at Colabah. The hospital and five tents are full of the sick, and the sufferers from fever now amount to 183 men. The hospital admissions and re-admissions, in October only, were 750, with an increase since of twenty-five patients daily. Besides this, there is scarcely a healthy man in the barracks. The men say the disorder is the Scinde fever. The companies of the 22nd regiment at Colabah, are 650



men. The grenadiers, 100 strong in August, are now so sickly that only twenty-four can muster on parade, the rest being in the hospital. The soldiers' families are, also, very sickly; even infants at the breast are affected with fever and ague. The female hospital is crowded with about 200 women and children.—*Indian Mail.*

**PROTECTION OF FEMALES.**—ROCHDALE.—A most respectable meeting in aid of the "Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women" took place in the Hall, Rochdale, on Friday week. The chair was taken by H. Kelsall, Esq., one of the magistrates of the borough, who remarked that, from the situation he occupied as a justice of the peace, he had had many opportunities of becoming acquainted with the effects resulting from the prevalence of the vice of prostitution in this kingdom. He had seen much of the miseries resulting therefrom to the unfortunates themselves, as well as to other portions of society, and he was fully sensible, in consequence, of the importance of the effort to promote which they had met. He was assured that the interference of the Legislature was requisite to check so revolting a practice as that of the traffic in female virtue, of the existence of which, with many other heartless practices, he was fully satisfied. The Chairman then introduced Mr. Joseph Harding, who attended as a deputation from the "Associate Institution for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women." Mr. Harding proceeded to lay before the meeting a statement of the circumstances which had led to the formation of the society he had the honour to represent. He then briefly adverted to the many crimes and evils indirectly arising out of the prevalence of this vice. He next proceeded to explain the defects of the existing laws, which, it appears, operate so slowly, and are attended with such expense and uncertainty, that it is seldom any attempt is made to enforce them, and the evil thus rolls on unchecked and uncontrolled. The nature of the amendments proposed, and the steps already taken to secure the passing of the bill, were then adverted to; and Mr. Harding concluded his address by a warm appeal to all present to aid the society in wiping this foul blot from the escutcheon of our land. Mr. Harding's address was listened to throughout with the most perfect attention, and frequently elicited applause. Mr. Burchell, Baptist minister, proposed the first resolution:—

That, whereas, from the information laid before this meeting, it appears that many iniquitous practices are resorted to for the purpose of leading astray unsuspecting females, and various undue facilities are afforded and temptations held out, the effect of which is the perpetration and extension of the vice of prostitution; and, inasmuch as the existing laws relating to the traffic in seduction and prostitution are, in practice, found to be inefficient for the suppression of these enormities, this meeting rejoices in the formation and cordially approves of the efforts of the associate institution to reduce an evil so fearful in its character and effects, by an appeal to the Legislature for an amendment of the laws relating thereto.

The resolution was seconded by George Ashworth, Esq., justice of the peace, who stated his conviction that the interference of the Legislature was loudly called for to check the abominations which he too well knew to be prevalent around them, and even in their own town. The next resolution was proposed by Mr. J. Townend, minister, and seconded by W. Logan, Esq. (author of "An Exposure of Female Prostitution," &c.) It was as follows:—

That it is desirable that petitions, in support of the general objects contemplated by the Associate Institution, be presented to Parliament from this town, and that steps be taken to secure the support of the members for the borough and county to the prayer of such petition.

Mr. Logan at some length referred to the system of entrapping resorted to by the keepers of houses of ill-fame, as he had had ample opportunity of seeing. He had paid great attention to the subject for many years, and was convinced that the sufferings of the wretched victims could not be conceived. The average duration of their lives, too, he was sure was not more than six years,—in many cases, only a few weeks sufficed to bring them to the grave, victims of the most fearful disease. He was no advocate for legislative interference on moral subjects generally, but here was a matter in which the strong arm of the law alone could effect the reduction of a great enormity; and he sincerely hoped that, ere long, the Act referred to by Mr. Harding would be obtained. A vote of thanks to the Chair having been passed, and petitions to Parliament agreed to, the meeting dispersed.

**TRAINING TO CRIME.**—At the recent Middlesex sessions Cornelius Thompson, aged 20, was indicted for stealing two dresses, the property of Charles Scott. The prosecutor is a linen-draper in Pittfield-street: on the 20th of December a policeman observed that the prisoner was "covering" a young lad who was in the act of attempting to steal the articles named in the indictment, both of which had been placed near to the door of the prosecutor's shop. The prisoner and the boy, however, chancing to discover that he was watching them, took to their heels. In a short time they returned, and then, finding that, as far as they could see, there was no official looker-on, they possessed themselves of the articles, and made off, but they had been watched by the policeman from a distant spot; he pursued them, and succeeded in securing the prisoner, but the child escaped. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and Mr. Serjeant Adams consulted the other members of the bench, and said, that the magistrates and the Court were of opinion that the conduct and the course of life which the prisoner had adopted were very much worse, and more to be deprecated, than that which some of the poor children who came before them were driven or compelled to, as it was perfectly clear that he was one of those depraved characters who went about training young boys in the commission of crime. The sentence was, that he be transported for the period of seven years.

**REPRESENTATION OF SALISBURY.**—An address has been issued by Mr. Martin, of Kingston-house, Dorchester. He is to be opposed by Mr. Baring Wall, at present member for Guildford.

## IRELAND.

## GREAT MEETING OF LANDOWNERS AT DUBLIN.

The general meeting of landowners convened by the Reproductive Employment Committee, and held at the Dublin Rotunda on Thursday, exceeded all expectation in the comprehensiveness with which it included all parties, and in the unanimity of the proceedings. From a fear of the possibility of a different result, the newspaper reporters were debarred from taking full reports; but they were permitted to be present, and ultimately were allowed to give as complete an account as they could. The Marquis of Ormonde presided. The room was densely crowded with noblemen, members of Parliament, and country gentlemen, of every possible shade in respect to religious and political opinions; amongst whom were—the Earl of Ormonde, the Earl of Miltown, Lord Massarene and Ferrars, Lord Milton, the Earl of Charlemont, Earl of Arran, Lord Castlemaine, Lord Bernard, Lord Farnham, Mr. Montague Chapman, the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, Sir Thomas Butler, Mr. Cahill, Mr. Pierce Mahony, Mr. Godly, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Mr. James H. Hamilton, M.P.; Mr. Wynne, D.L.; Mr. Naper, county of Meath; Colonel Dunne, Mr. Dillon Croker, Sir G. Hudson, Mr. O'Connell, M.P.; Mr. George A. Hamilton, M.P.; Colonel Knox Gore, Sir Colman O'Loughlin, &c. Others who were unable to attend sent letters of concurrence.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting were very voluminous, and various in their nature. Instead of giving a routine report of the proceedings, a better idea of the resolutions adopted, and of the spirit of the meeting, will, we imagine, be obtained from the following abridged article, commenting upon the meeting, which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday:—"The thirty-six resolutions contain a number of recommendations, which may be divided into two classes—1. Measures for the relief of present distress, and for securing the tillage of the land in the present year; 2. Measures of permanent improvement. With respect to the first point, they recommend what we ourselves have so often urged—a temporary removal of the corn duties, a suspension of the navigation laws, and the admission of sugar for brewing; but the necessity of these measures is now so universally felt, that the omission of such recommendations would be more remarkable than their adoption. What are the other immediate measures?"

"1. The establishment of 'food' depôts—by the Government.

"2. The establishment of 'seed' depôts—by the Government.

"3. The transport of provisions in her Majesty's ships—of course by the Government.

"4. The discharge of the enormous expenses of unproductive road-making, not, as the law now says, by the land, but—by the Government.

"There is not a single recommendation or pledge as to any one act or duty which the landlords, as a class, ought to perform at the present time, unless we are to view in this light a demand that the assessment under the Labour-rate Act should be apportioned by townlands, or properties, instead of electoral divisions, or baronies. The abstract principle that it is the duty of the State to provide for the relief of the destitute is indeed put forth, but, so far as relates to measures for accomplishing the object at the present moment, the whole burthen is thrown—upon the Government.

"If this be the case with regard to immediate measures, how stands the case with respect to those which are to be permanent? The object of such measures, we are told, should be threefold. 1. The absorption of surplus labour. 2. The creation of facilities for the employment of labour by private individuals. And, 3. The removal of obstructions to such employment.

"The specific recommendations are briefly these:—

"1. Building of piers and harbours for fisheries, and of model curing-houses, of course by the Government.

"2. Reclamation of wastes by proprietors, for their own benefit, if they like; but, if not, by the State; but, in any case, by loans from the Government.

"3. Building of dockyards, &c., in Ireland, by the Government.

"4. Systematic colonization by the Government.

"5. Amendment of the Drainage act, so as to facilitate the borrowing of money from the Government.

"6. Compensation to tenants for permanent improvements.

"7. Power to sell parts of estates to pay charges.

"8. Cheap mode of transferring property.

"9. Substitution of county and baronial boards for grand juries.

"10. Model farms.

"11. Improvement of the social condition of the labourer.

"We need scarcely say that the first five measures would involve no sacrifice upon the part of the landlords. To have their fisheries developed and made profitable by the agency of the Government; to have their wastes reclaimed for their own benefit by Government money; to have the labourers whom they cannot easily employ taken away to the colonies at the expense of the State, and to have the process of getting funds for drainage and other improvements out of the public treasury made as easy both for themselves and their tenants as drawing a cheque upon a banker; these, we say, are objects upon the desirableness of which it is not astonishing that a meeting of Irish landlords should be agreed. The seventh and eighth suggestions are unobjectionable in principle, but their adoption would likewise confer a great advantage upon landlords, and would impose upon them no sacrifice. The ninth would be a useful though minor reform; and the tenth, the establishment of model farms, a highly expedient measure, even though every penny of the expense were to come out of the Exchequer. But in all these there is not a word countenancing any interference with the privileges or the interests of landlords—not a word in favour of giving leases—not a word to recommend remission or reduction of rents—not a word to suggest the incitement to industry of giving the peasant an interest in the soil—above all, not a word against the cruelties of the

ejection system, though even at this awful season the offices of justice show the preliminary signs of its renewed activity. Whatever public spirit or patriotism, therefore, there may be in those of the Dublin propositions we have referred to is a cheap display. It costs the proposers nothing.

"To encourage the investment of the tenant's own capital upon his land, his right to compensation for permanent improvements, in case of his removal, should be recognized by law. This declaration, which is thrown in, as it were, grudgingly, at the end of a resolution about another matter, is of real importance. The disposition of the Legislature to adopt it in the case of Ireland has been, indeed, already sufficiently shown. But it is no slight advantage to have its justice and practicability formally recognized by an assemblage of Irish landlords. Let them have full credit for it, and, without scrutinizing motives too nicely, let them have the honour of advancing a great principle, which will ultimately be found of more importance in this country than even in Ireland. The striking announcement, 'IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE LABOURER,' seems to include all that can be desired. This is, indeed, the one object, compared with which all others are as nothing. Let us see what the Irish landlords have to say to it. The resolution touching upon the subject is so characteristic of its promulgators, that we must give their own words. Nearly at the close of the proceeding, Lord Massarene proposed the following resolution:—

"That, in addition to an amendment of the grand jury laws, we deem it highly expedient to raise the social state of our agricultural labourers; and that, as we believe one of the most efficacious means of effecting this will be the improvement of his habitation, we are of opinion that measures should be adopted to enable proprietors to improve the dwellings upon their properties of the labouring poor, and by proper sanitary regulations to render it the interest of all landholders that every dweller on their estates should have a good and healthy habitation."

"We must acknowledge that we find those words, 'enable proprietors,' a stumbling-block in the way of our approbation. Is this reform also, like drainage and reclaiming wastes, something which proprietors are not to do, but to be 'enabled to do'? Does it hint at a vote for the building of Irish cottages, in addition to those frightful and anomalous items with which Mr. Charles Wood will unfortunately have to commence his financial career?"

"Upon the whole, this survey of what the landlords of Ireland would do to get their country through her difficulties is sad and disheartening."

Thus far the *Morning Chronicle*.

We subjoin one or two extracts from the speeches delivered at the meeting:—Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, M.P., said:—

An understanding amongst one hundred Irish representatives would prevent any Minister, no matter what his politics might be, from trying any more crude experiments on Ireland and Irish interests [loud cheers].

Mr. O'CONNELL followed Mr. Hamilton:—

What the people most needed was food. It was most foolish to talk of draining and subsoiling, which were very good under ordinary circumstances. At present the object of the Irish party should be to force the Government to give food to the Irish people. This ought to be their first object; and, if it was made their main object, he would attend every meeting held by the Irish party [cheers]. Within the last few days he had heard from an officer of the Board of Works that he had sent £1,000 to a particular locality, to be distributed as wages, but there was not 10d. worth of food to be procured there [hear, hear]. There was money, but no food, and, therefore, food should be got at any cost to preserve the people from starvation. Mr. O'Connell then inveighed against the *Times* newspaper with the view to prove that no distinction of rank or party was made by that journal when descending upon the state of Ireland.

Mr. Dillon Croker "censured the Government for not distributing the food which they had in their store-houses to the starving population of Skibbereen, and other distressed districts. Nothing, in fact, but the most vigorous and persistent pressure from without would compel the Government to do its duty." The Earl of Arran bore testimony to the neglect of the land "everywhere," "the total indifference to agriculture." "He felt that unless the people were taken from those infernal roads and put upon the fields—and put upon it at once—the country was irretrievably gone, because the next year would be worse than the present" (hear!) Describing the deplorable state of Cork, Lord Bernard said that the importation of Indian corn amounted to only 46,000 quarters, to replace the loss of the produce of about a similar number of acres of potatoes. Touching the establishment of seed-depôts, Mr. Bernal Osborne objected. It would provoke just censure in England: he would give his own tenants seed, and he thought every other proprietor should do the same thing. In speaking of the necessity for giving the peasantry an interest in the land, Mr. Naper of Loughcrew mentioned, that in his county arms had been procured to a considerable extent. He was hastily interrupted by cries of "Order!" and "Chair!"

A NEW POINT OF RAILWAY LAW was decided on Thursday in the Court of Exchequer, to wit, that the Secretary of a company provisionally registered, if he be also a promoter of it, cannot sue any of the members of the provisional committee for arrears of salary, although his appointment was regularly made by a formal resolution signed by one of the defendants as chairman of a meeting, and although a finance committee, to whom the plaintiff's claim, among others, was referred for consideration, actually reported a certain sum due. The case in which this decision was pronounced is "Wilson v. Lord Curzon."

**LODGING-HOUSE FOR THE POOR.**—A spacious building has been erected in George-street, St. Giles's, at the rear of the French Protestant Church, intended as a lodging-house for the poorer classes. The entire erection covers an area of 2,700 square feet, and is seven stories in height: with the exception of the ground-floor and basement, the premises will be converted into dormitories. Baths and wash-houses are to be added to the other accommodations, without extra charge for their use.



## REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.

On Tuesday evening last, Lord Lincoln met his supporters at a crowded meeting in the Corn Exchange. Alderman Nield presided, and several influential gentlemen were present.

LORD LINCOLN spoke at great length, and with much frankness. He began by accounting for his appearance before the electors; distinctly disclaiming any voluntary movement on his part, and imputing it entirely to deference for the Manchester constituency. He proceeded to vindicate himself from the charges, on the one hand, of having opposed all reform, and on the other, of being destructive in his tendencies. He enlarged on the signal benefits, financial, commercial, and moral, of Sir Robert Peel's Tariff reforms. If asked whether that policy had been carried far enough already, he would say that he thought not; and setting aside political differences, he would heartily support the present Ministry in the extension of free-trade—of course, having due regard to revenue. He touched upon the proposals to reduce the tea-duty and repeal the malt-duty. He doubted whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had the power to spare the £5,000,000 produced by the malt-tax; and distrusted even Lord George Bentinck's capacity to invent a scheme imputed to him, of finding a substitute for that tax, which should press less heavily upon the community. The reduction of the tea-duties stands upon a different footing:—

I know that great difference of opinion exists among extremely well-informed mercantile and commercial men with regard to the effect of a reduction of the tea-duties upon the revenue; and, having regard to that consideration, I do not now commit myself upon this question by any promise to you. I shall be most anxious to hear what the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself is prepared to do on this point: I shall indeed greatly rejoice if he finds it within the compass of his duty to confer this great boon on the labouring population of the country. I feel that China itself has a great claim upon us.

On the subject of education, observing that men's minds have undergone a great change, Lord Lincoln argued to show the insufficiency of the voluntary plan; and quoted statistics, proving the gross ignorance among such classes as come under the cognizance of prison officers:—

The late Government brought forward a measure on the subject in 1842 or 1843. It raised a great opposition, and had at least the beneficial result of giving a great impetus to voluntary exertion: the Church of England raised more than £100,000. The Dissenters also raised a considerable sum. But these are not efforts of a kind to be undertaken periodically. "I doubt whether, in a lifetime, many amongst us will again see two such large sums raised for similar objects. And what has been the result? I firmly believe, that the result of the expenditure of these two large sums of money has been only to make still more apparent the great deficiency that exists in the education of the people of this country. Great as these efforts have been—benevolent as were their objects—the effect has yet been but as a drop in the ocean. Great good, no doubt, has been effected; but ten hundredfold more remains to be done. Do not suppose I underrate individual exertion, or that I should wish to see everything conducted, as in other countries, by the efforts of the Government. Quite the reverse; I believe there is scope for each. All I mean to say is, that I am convinced that individual exertion is not sufficient, and that the State must step in, in order to the suppression of crime, by the most legitimate, benignant, and enlightened course—that of extended education."

The next important point adverted to in his lordship's speech (says the *Manchester Times*, whose comments we quote) was in reference to the Catholic priesthood in Ireland; and in reply to a question which had been put to him in a letter from the Rev. Hugh Stowell, he said:—

I apprehend that this question of Mr. Stowell's, though put into this general, incomplete, and, to me, vague form, did in substance contain this question—"Are you, under any circumstances which may arise, to consent to the payment of the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland?" I have first to consider the question with regard to religion. Do I see any national objection, or any objection on the score of religion? And then I have to consider whether, in my own conscience, I feel that I ought not to be a party to such a measure? On looking at it in a national point of view, what do I see? I see that, throughout the whole of our colonies—in Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, in Jamaica, in New South Wales, in British Guiana, and various other places—not only is the Roman Catholic priesthood paid by the State, but various other denominations derive very considerable emoluments from the same source. I allude to the Dutch Church, the Wesleyans, and to other denominations.

He went on to say, that although such was made in compliance with treaties, he would not shelter himself under the obligation of a bargain, but would only consider whether it was just or politic that such payments should be made, and then he said:—

Believing, as I do, that there is no national objection; feeling in my mind that there is nothing which, in my conscience, and knowing that I myself am as firm and conscientious a Protestant and member of the Church of England as any man here present [hear]—I do say, that feeling that neither to myself individually, nor as a member of the great community in this nation, is there in my mind any objection to this course, it remains for me to consider whether such a measure is politic, expedient, wise, and just. Now I have taken a great deal of pains to inform myself upon this subject, and having made most anxious inquiries during a tour in that island—having thought and reflected on the subject for many years past—I have come to the conclusion, that it would be politic, wise, and just, if means could be found to pay the Roman Catholic clergy.

The Nonconformists generally opposed the Maynooth grant: not because it was a concession to Roman Catholicism, but because they were opposed to all State payments for religious purposes. His lordship has thrown them overboard with as little ceremony as he has shown to the Churchmen and the Wesleyans. Mr. NELSON asked him:—

Would your lordship take the revenue to remunerate the Irish Roman Catholic clergy out of the funds of the Irish Protestant church, which is a church without people?

LORD LINCOLN replied: I believe I may answer the question in the words of the present Prime Minister of England, soon after his acceptance of office in July last: that the destruction of the Protestant church of Ireland would be one

of the most fruitful and perpetual sources of heartburnings, bickerings, and discontents in that country. Under these circumstances, and concurring very much with that noble lord, I certainly am not prepared to make such a promise as the elector asks from me.

Thus his lordship is prepared to pay the Catholic priesthood; to leave the Irish Protestant church (the church of not a tithe of the people) in full possession of its enormous revenues; and to tax Protestants of every denomination throughout the three kingdoms for this new endowment. What will Nonconformists say to this? Is there one man amongst them so regardless of his principles as, by voting for Lord Lincoln, will put the seal to this bond of his degradation?

The Roman Catholic electors in Manchester will feel no gratitude to Lord Lincoln for his proposed elevation of their church in Ireland to the rank of a State establishment when they see the motive by which he is actuated. He tells them that because he cannot convert them he will pay their priests to keep them quiet! He says:—

Believe me, if it was in my power to extend to those in Ireland who profess the Roman Catholic religion, the blessings, as I believe them to be, of the Protestant faith, believe me that I should rejoice in such an opportunity; but I know that that is impossible. But because I cannot instruct them in the faith that I profess, I therefore wish to place them in the direction of men who are not placed by these circumstances under the temptation which a majority of them must frequently fall under. Gentlemen, it is of the most vital importance to this country that the teachers, and pastors, and those who lead these people, should lead them in principles of loyalty to the Crown, and attachment to this country; and I do believe, that in order to attain so great an object, it would be an important and a national benefit, to place in an independent and honourable position the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland.

On the subject of the ten-hours movement, Lord Lincoln at once avowed himself adverse to Lord Ashley's (now Mr. Fielden's) bill:—

He did not so much disapprove of what had already been done by the Legislature; but there is a wide difference between legislating for infants and for adults; and he never could perceive how theorists could make out that the powers of production might be diminished without diminishing wages. "If at this moment—and I am afraid that probably it will soon be in operation to a greater degree—many manufacturers are obliged to work short time in consequence of a deficient harvest and the increased price of provisions, bear in mind that you may see a revulsion similar to that of 1843. You may have a plentiful harvest throughout the world; you may see the mills again hard at work; and I ask you whether it would be wise, either as regards the producer or the consumer, to deprive the workman as well as the manufacturer of the increased advantages which increased labour for a short period might bring to both?"

He entered largely into the importance of sanitary improvements, and concluded with Ireland, about which, however, he said next to nothing, lest he should "prejudice, or impair, or render more difficult those measures which the Government might introduce upon that subject."

In conclusion, Lord Lincoln invited questions; and, in reply to several, he made some further declarations. He avowed that he would not vote next session for the total and immediate repeal of the corn-laws, for the Ten Hours Bill, for the ballot, for electoral districts, or for the equalization of the stamp duties. An elector asked whether he would support a system of national education, unshackled by the trammels of sectarianism? Lord Lincoln answered that this was a question of far too general a nature to be answered in a tangible and distinct shape. He could only say he was most anxious that any promotion of education by the State should be national in scope, in object, and in effect.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting, avowing satisfaction at Lord Lincoln's declaration of opinions, and directing that the canvass in his favour be prosecuted with all possible activity.

MR. BRIGHT AND HIS ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The meeting of Mr. Bright's committee, on Thursday, was the largest and most crowded assembly of the kind that ever met in Manchester. The assembly-room at Hayward's-hotel was completely filled. George Wilson, Esq., was in the chair, and he stated the result of the canvass for Mr. Bright up to the present time. They had, he said, on their books, exclusive or "favourable" pledges—*bona fide* pledges—five thousand five hundred and twenty-six.

"Lord Lincoln," says the *Manchester Examiner*, "will not be the chosen of Manchester. His visit has put an end to all delusion on this head. Lord Lincoln will not even stand for Manchester. The requisitionists are already beginning to withdraw their names, and well they may. The case is now entirely altered. To proceed a step further, after his lordship's speech, would be a mockery. If his friends be so foolish as to go on, they must, in fairness, commence proceedings *de novo*—all doubt as to his lordship's opinions being put to flight by his frank manifesto. The Evangelical Church party cannot continue their support after his explicit avowal, that he considers it wise, just, and politic to endow the Roman Catholic priesthood." The following is an extract from an address to the Protestants of Manchester, signed by Hugh Stowell, on behalf of the Protestant committee:—"For our own part—if such were the alternative—we would rather be misrepresented by an avowed Chartist, than by a man who hoists the Conservative colours only to betray them. The good sense of the nation would make the one powerless—its credulity would make the other dangerous." So much for Lord Lincoln and the hopes of his friends. On the other hand, the pledges already given for Mr. Bright amount to upwards of 5,500; and, before the canvass is completed, that number will be increased to 6,000. We need say no more. Mr. Bright's return is safe beyond the possibility of doubt."

The number of pledges given for Lord Lincoln is about 3,600.

THE DRAINAGE ACT.—It appears from the *Gazette* that the total amount of the money to be granted under the Drainage Act to Scotch landed proprietors is, at present, £84,884.

THE MONTPENSIER MARRIAGE.—The principal portion of the diplomatic correspondence on the Montpensier marriage has been laid before the French Chambers, and published in the London journals. It is very voluminous, and adds but little in the shape of information. The *Times*, no enemy of the present Administration, says that the correspondence tells unfavourably for Lord Palmerston:—"The impression these despatches leave upon the mind is, that, although as long as Lord Aberdeen remained in office, the French Government abstained from the direct pursuit of an object incompatible with the good understanding of the two countries, yet upon the change of Government in the beginning of last July, M. Guizot was ready, if not eager, to convert the vaguest suspicion of a tendency in Lord Palmerston to favour the Coburg Prince into a pretext for a direct demand of the hand of the Infanta, or even the Queen, for the Duke of Montpensier. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, appears to have been equally unprepared either to promote the cause of that Prince, to whom France was most strongly opposed, or to resist the pretensions of France in favour of a Prince of the house of Orleans when they were seriously put forward." Very little having been done to counteract the evil, an immense deal has been written by way of remonstrance—of remonstrance, but not of cure. These despatches point to no practical solution of the difficulty; and we are much deceived if this country permanently allows its policy to be governed by the principles they uphold. As long as the Spanish Cortes recognize Donna Luisa Fernanda as heiress-presumptive of the crown of Spain, she stands, by law, in that position. Her rights are unassailable by any foreign power, and it is impossible to apply to her rules derived from the treaty of Utrecht, which was never held to act as an impediment to the numerous marriages of the Royal Families of Spain and France in the course of the last century." . . . "Whatever, then, may be thought of the tortuous policy of the French King in these affairs, and of the mode in which he has been served by his own Ministers, he has profited as much, first and last, by the errors of our Foreign Secretary as by the dexterity of his own; and we seek in vain through this correspondence for proofs of that caution, firmness, and foresight, which might have averted the evils we now complain of, and prevent this unseemly altercation between the Ministers of two great countries which have no cause of quarrel between themselves."

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 20th.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Her Majesty opened Parliament yesterday afternoon by a speech from the throne. The House of Lords was more than usually crowded on the occasion, and being lighted up with gas in consequence of the foggy weather, presented a very brilliant spectacle. The Queen entered the House at two o'clock, and was conducted by the Prince up to the throne. His Royal Highness occupied the smaller throne on the left, that on the right, for the Prince of Wales, being left vacant. The Duchess of Sutherland stood on the right of the throne, close to her Majesty, and the Marchioness of Douro, as lady-in-waiting, stood near the Duchess. The Duke of Wellington stood immediately to the left of her Majesty, holding the sword of state. The House of Commons having then been summoned, her Majesty, "with her usual admirable clearness and emphasis," delivered the speech from the throne. [It will be found in our Summary.] The royal cortege then departed. The Queen and Prince were much cheered by the immense crowd on their way to and from the House of Lords.

The House adjourned during pleasure, and re-assembled at five o'clock, when Lord HATHERTON moved, and Lord CAREW seconded, the address, in reply to the Queen's speech.

Lord STANLEY hoped the address would pass unanimously. Her Majesty's advisers had peculiar claims to the forbearance of the House, and they might rest assured that, so long as they walked in the path of the constitution, and avoided rash and dangerous innovations, they would be met, not only by no factious opposition on that side of the House, but also, by a ready and disinterested support. He then slightly adverted to the various topics of the Royal speech.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE vindicated the Government from the objections of Lord Stanley, and declared that the wisdom of their policy would be proved in a few days by documents which would be laid before the House.

Lord BROUGHAM—after sundry observations on Ireland, the Montpensier marriage, and the Cracow affair—concluded an eloquent speech by declaring his intention to abstain from discussing the proposed Government measures until they were brought in due form before the House.

After some observations from Earl Fitzwilliam, the Marquis of Westmeath, the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Hardwicke, and the Earl of Auckland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply to Lord Stanley, stated, that he would on Monday lay before the House the measures which the Government intended to pursue with regard to Ireland.

The question was then put, and agreed to *nem. con.*; and their lordships adjourned till Thursday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons the Speaker took the chair for the discharge of public business at a quarter before four o'clock. Several new members were then sworn, and various notices of importance were given by different members of her Majesty's Government, and also by several independent members. The most important of them were as follows:—

THE CORN AND NAVIGATION LAWS.—Mr. TUFFNELL said, that on the part of the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) he begged to give notice that on Thursday next the noble lord would move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the corn laws. On the same day the noble lord would move for a committee of the whole House on the navigation laws.

LAW OF SETTLEMENT.—The hon. member also gave notice that on



Friday next the noble lord would move for a select committee on the law of settlement.

**STATE OF IRELAND.**—The same hon. Member gave notice that on Monday next the noble lord would bring under the consideration of the House the state of Ireland; and on Friday his noble friend would state more particularly in what manner he intended to draw the attention of the House to that subject.

**EXCISE AND CUSTOMS DUTIES' ACTS.**—Mr. PARKER (on behalf of the Chancellor of the Exchequer) said, that his right hon. friend would, on Friday next, move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the Customs and Excise Duties Acts. He also gave notice, for himself, that to-morrow he (Mr. Parker) should move the sessional orders, and also move for leave to nominate the Select Committee on Standing Orders.

**LIMITATION OF THE PERIOD OF ENLISTMENT.**—Mr. F. MAULE gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of Greenwich pensioners; and also a bill to limit the period of enlistment in the army.

**TEN HOURS BILL.**—Mr. FIELDEN gave notice, that on an early day (Tuesday week, as we understood) he should move for leave to bring in a bill to limit the hours of labour in factories to ten hours a day [hear, hear].

**THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.**—Mr. HUME gave notice, that on Friday next he should ask what the intentions of Government were with respect to the Poor-law Commissioners, after the proceedings of last session [hear, hear].

**PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.**—Mr. EWART was understood to give his usual notice of motion on the abolition of the punishment of death.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.**—Mr. WATSON gave notice of his intention to move, next Tuesday week, for leave to bring in a bill for the removal of disabilities affecting Roman Catholics.

**THE UNIVERSITIES.**—Mr. CHRISTIE gave notice of motion for an inquiry into the state of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The House, however, was not at all crowded at the commencement of the debate on the address. As there has been some controversy respecting the seats which the several leaders of Opposition are to occupy, it may be as well to state that whilst the Speaker was reading the Queen's speech, the principal seats on the leading Opposition bench were occupied by Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. G. Banks, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Christopher, and Mr. Smith O'Brien. Sir Robert Peel was not then present; but Lord Lincoln was, and along with Mr. Goulburn, Mr. S. Herbert, and Sir F. Thesiger, sat on the same bench, a little above the place usually occupied by the leader of Opposition. At a quarter past five o'clock Sir R. Peel entered the House, and took his seat near Mr. S. Herbert. Sir James Graham was ominously at a loss for a seat, but ultimately found one next Sir J. W. Hogg. Mr. Hume, Mr. Williams, Dr. Bowring, and the Irish Liberal members sat on the Ministerial side of the House.

#### THE ADDRESS.

Mr. C. HOWARD moved, and Mr. RICARDO seconded, the address in reply to her Majesty's speech. The only noticeable feature in these addresses was, a statement made by the latter to the effect that, before the next harvest, we should have to supply a deficiency of 4,000,000 quarters of wheat, and that that deficiency would require the employment of 1,750 ships, carrying 500 tons each.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN (who spoke from the Opposition side of the house) then launched out into a severe attack on Government. He condemned not only the Labour-rate Act, but also the deviations made from it under the sanction of the Irish Government, asserting that a Minister who had taken such a course as Mr. Labouchere deserved impeachment.

Mr. POULETT SCROPE wished to know what measures Government had in contemplation for affording relief to the infirm and impotent poor in Ireland.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, having replied to some of Mr. O'Brien's strictures, reminded him of the ordinary condition of Ireland, of which the population was admitted to be the worst housed, the worst clothed, and the worst fed in Europe; and asked him to consider the nature of the extraordinary visitation which had just fallen upon it. The great bulk of its food had been swept away. The total loss in money value which that population had sustained by the failure of the potato crop and of the oat crop had been calculated to amount to not less than £15,960,000. But the loss was not to be considered merely as a loss of money and food—it must be recollected that the potato cultivation was connected with the entire agricultural system of Ireland, and that the failure of it had deranged the interests of every branch of the agricultural community. After showing that the power of Government to relieve distress was not unlimited, he proceeded to defend himself against the charge of not having adopted the same system which Sir R. Peel had adopted last year for supplying the people of Ireland with food. He showed that the circumstances in which the country was then placed were very different from those in which it was placed at present. He next proceeded to defend the employment which he had afforded under the Labour-Rate Act, and the deviations which he had recommended to be made from it, expressing his surprise that Mr. S. O'Brien should say, that in making those deviations in compliance with the general voice of the landowners of Ireland, he deserved impeachment. He believed, that whenever Mr. S. O'Brien brought forward the articles of that impeachment, he would not find a single Irish member to second them. Ireland had a right to expect assistance from both England and Scotland:—

I have no hesitation in saying, that, looking to the extent and the peculiar manner in which the calamity—although affecting England, and still more Scotland, partially—affects Ireland, so utterly out of proportion to its own resources, and to the manner in which it has fallen on other parts of the empire—I repeat, that I have no hesitation in saying to the House, that I consider it an *imperial question* [hear, hear], and that we will be prepared, by all just and legitimate means, to assist the people of Ireland to grapple with the distress. I hope that all parts of the empire will do their duty. I think that Ireland is perfectly right in expecting that England and Scotland will assist her. On the other hand, I think that the gentry and people of Ireland will be expected to show their disposition to leave nothing undone, on their part, to grapple with the calamity which has overtaken them; and they may be assured, that the willingness of the people of England to assist them will be in exact proportion to the willingness which they find on the part of the landlords and gentry of Ireland to do their duty [hear, hear].

He saw an improved spirit springing up in Ireland; he believed that the landlords of that country were wakening to the conviction that, if Ireland was to be saved from greater disaster, it must be through the agency of her own children. To the question of Mr. P. Scrope, he replied that the infirm and impotent poor of Ireland had been relieved through the medium of the relief committees. He admitted that the existing poor-law had been found insufficient to compete with the present calamities of Ireland; but he believed that any poor-law—even that which Mr. P. Scrope had himself proposed last session—would have been equally in-

sufficient for that purpose. In conclusion, he adverted to the effects produced by these calamities on the peace of society. It was stated in the speech that outrages had been committed. Now, it was not surprising, with famine in the land, that the bonds of society should be relaxed; but while the attention of the House was called to that fact, it was important that the House should not form any misconception respecting it. The general character of the state of crime in Ireland amounted to this:—There was a great increase in the amount of outrages, but it was an increase in the attacks on property. The old agrarian offences had disappeared; the spirit of combination had almost disappeared; there was no longer any sympathy with the offence, or difficulty in enforcing the law against the offender. He proved this statement by contrasting the amount of crime in December, 1845, with the amount in December, 1846; and concluded by once more calling upon the House to give its assistance to the people of Ireland, and by calling on the Irish members to justify that assistance by struggling manfully against the evils of their country.

Lord G. BENTINCK observed, that neither he nor his friends had any intention to make Ireland the battlefield of party. They deeply sympathized with the miseries of Ireland, and with her Majesty's concern for them; and they would give their best and calmest attention to any remedies brought forward for their relief. They must, however, deal frankly with Ministers. Though they did not censure Ministers for not calling Parliament together three months ago, instead of superseding, by their own authority, the Legislature itself, they could not say that the acts of Ministers were such as they could agree to. They could not look at the operation of the Poor-Employment Act and say that it had worked well; for its effect had been to obstruct the public conveyances, and to leave the fields of Ireland untilled. Neither could they agree in the wisdom of the Ministerial measures for the supply of food for the people; for Government ought to have broken through the rules of political economy, and to have provided the people of Ireland with a supply of food.

Alluding to the proposition to remove the 4s. duty on corn, his lordship repudiated the idea that it had been imposed in consequence of any compact between the Parliament and the agricultural interest. He and his friends were anxious to relieve the Government from the supposition that they were bound to retain that duty in consequence of a compact made with the agricultural interest, and he therefore informed his noble friend that it was not their intention to throw any obstacle in the way of the repeal of that duty. He condemned, though with mildness, the conduct of Government in reference to the Montpensier marriage and the confiscation of Cracow, and concluded by saying, that he hoped that those measures which Government contemplated for Ireland would be grand, comprehensive, and successful; if they were not, he would venture to propose a measure of his own. His friends were prepared to support the Irish poor this winter; but, in future, they expected that Irish property, of one description or another, should support the Irish poor.

Mr. ROEBUCK administered sundry warnings to Ministers, Lord George Bentinck, and the Irish landlords. If the Government of England were to pay and feed the Irish people, all the depravity and demoralization of ancient Rome would be but a speck in the horizon, when compared with the depravity and demoralization which would fall upon England from the adoption of such a scheme with respect to Ireland. As a representative of the people of England, he said that they should not pay and feed the people of Ireland.

Mr. GRATTAN, Mr. D. BROWNE, and Mr. R. OSBORNE defended the Irish people and landowners. Lord JOHN MANNERS, in the course of a short speech, mentioned that there were twenty-seven English vessels in the Seine, freighted with corn for France. Several of the foregoing speakers, Mr. Roebuck especially, condemned the conduct of Government, in reference to the Montpensier marriage.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then defended Ministers from the strictures that had been passed upon the Irish policy of Ministers, but he said nothing upon the subject, travelling over much the same ground as that taken by Mr. Labouchere. On foreign affairs he made some important statements:—

Adverting to Mr. Roebuck's strictures on the Montpensier marriage, he observed that from the criticisms which that gentleman had passed upon the diplomatic papers, he must have read them in a translation from the French documents, which gave a very imperfect account of the British argument. He could not agree with Mr. Roebuck's doctrine that a question of this kind was unworthy the attention of the British public. On the contrary, he maintained that the recent transaction was one of serious importance; and so it was considered by Lord Aberdeen and the late Government. He thought that the expectations of the French Government would in all probability be disappointed; but the attempts of Louis XIV. and of Napoleon to obtain supremacy in Spain might be repeated again, and the union of France and Spain in one policy would be more likely to lead to hostility in Europe than if they continue separate and independent kingdoms. He then took a hasty view of the diplomatic papers recently published, and informed the House that the British Government had never entertained for a moment the intention of supporting Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg as a candidate for the hand of the Queen of Spain. There was so little difference of opinion in that House, and in Europe, on the extinction of Cracow, that he would only say that that fatal taint which belonged to the first partition of Poland attached also to the annihilation of its last remnant, and had induced the three powers to forget their relations, not only with other powers, but also with justice itself.

Mr. D'ISRAELI deprecated the language of the speech, both with respect to the Montpensier marriage and the extinction of Cracow. He believed that there had been no violation of the treaty of Utrecht, in the one case, nor of the treaty of Vienna in the other.

Sir R. PEEL would reserve his remarks on the Montpensier marriage until the whole of the correspondence was published. He would merely say, that while the late Government was in power, it had made no efforts to promote any alliance between the Queen of Spain and the House of Coburg. He had always been of opinion that it would neither be for the interest of Spain nor for that of England that such an alliance should take place. He expressed his deep regret that the extinction of Cracow had taken place. It was not only an act impolitic in itself, but it was also a virtual departure from the engagements into which the

three Powers had entered. He approved, for the most part, of the Irish policy of Ministers: thought that they were wise in not calling Parliament together at an earlier period, but unwise in not opening the ports. The latter would be of little service now. He did not intend to object to any of the temporary measures proposed.

Lord PALMERSTON having defended his foreign policy, the address was agreed to, *nem. dissent.*, and the House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

#### THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION—

Thursday next (to-morrow) is fixed for a grand *soirée* at the Corn Exchange, Manchester, at which Dr. Price and Mr. Edward Miall will attend as a deputation from London, when we hope they will be greeted by a large assembly, and the foundation laid for an extensive organization throughout the county of Lancashire. We are informed that the local committee recently appointed there are evincing great activity and a praiseworthy determination, by all suitable means, to press forward the claims of the Society on public attention. For this purpose, suitable rooms have been taken at No. 19 A, Prince's-street, where the business of the Society is to be transacted; and, if our informant be correct, we may hope to see, now that the Anti-corn-law League has done its noble work, a healthy agitation on behalf of free religion energetically sustained by the "Free traders" of the metropolis of commerce. We hope in our next to furnish a full report of the proceedings at Manchester, and of the great meeting to be held at the Concert-hall, Liverpool, on Tuesday, January 26th—Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., in the chair. Rochdale, Warrington, Oldham, and Bolton, will be visited by the deputation in the ensuing week.

**CHEAP CIRCULATION OF MR. E. BAINES'S LETTERS ON EDUCATION.**—An adjourned meeting of the decided friends of Voluntary Education was held last night at the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's, to consider a proposal for circulating at a cheap rate the important and unanswerable letters of Mr. Baines, and generally to confer upon the best means of preparing to resist any Government measure which may hereafter be proposed. Mr. T. W. Davids, Independent minister, of Colchester, was called to the chair. Among others present, we observed the following ministers: Messrs. John Silver, of Coventry; Dr. Hewlett, and John Waddington, of London; John Curwen, of Plaistow; and several laymen. Mr. Curwen stated the business of the meeting, and Mr. Charles Reed read a correspondence which had taken place with Mr. Baines, on the subject of widely distributing his letters, from which it appeared that Mr. Baines had most generously placed them at their disposal. It was therefore resolved immediately to publish the whole of the letters at the small price of One Shilling, and also to distribute copies gratuitously where deemed desirable. A committee was appointed for this purpose, as also another committee to correspond generally with the opponents of State education. Several resolutions were adopted, expressive of the sense of the meeting in favour of an improved and widely-extended education for the people; deprecating any State scheme as dangerous to their liberties, and as calculated rather to retard the object in view, and expressing a strong opinion that religious teaching ought not to be compulsorily separated from secular instruction. Mr. David, of Colchester, was requested to act as secretary to the committee for correspondence. We hope that ample funds will be provided, in order to enable the committees to prosecute with vigour their valuable and important undertaking; and we beg to draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement upon the subject which appears in another column.

**THE HULLAH TESTIMONIAL.**—On Monday evening, the first of a series of four concerts, illustrative of the history of English music, under the superintendence of the committee of the Hullah testimonial fund, was given at Exeter-hall. It will be recollected by our readers that the fund is to be applied by Mr. Hullah to the erection of a music-hall for the use of his singing classes. The performance was divided into two parts, the first consisting of sacred, the second of secular music, and the pieces were selected exclusively from the works of the English composers who flourished between the middle of the sixteenth and seventeenth century. On the whole, they were admirably performed, especially some of the secular pieces—the chorus singers displaying to great advantage the admirable training of Mr. Hullah. The solos and part songs were executed with much taste and finish by Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. W. H. Seguin. The second concert will take place on Monday, the 4th. of February; and we can faithfully assure all lovers of song that they will derive much interest and entertainment from these exhibitions of our native musical genius.

An influential muster of the ministerial supporters dined together on Sunday evening at Brooks's Club, St. James's.

**TO CLEAN JAPANNED OR PAPIER MACHE ARTICLES.**—Warm water should never be used, as it is apt to crack the varnish. Olive oil applied with the hand will speedily remove slight scratches.

#### CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ....	4230	2540	120			2760
Scotch .....						
Irish .....						
Foreign ....	200	4170	1340			

Market dull, without alteration in prices.



Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.  
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Half a Column. . . £1 | Column. . . . . £2

•• All communications to the Editor should be addressed to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to the Editor and Publisher should be addressed to the Office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

"Anti-ratists." The substance of the statement appeared in the *Nonconformist* a week or two since.

"H. S." Lymington. We will lay his letter before the committee.

"A Noncon. on Principle." We have little fear in that direction.

The communications of other correspondents, whose letters do not appear in the present number, are standing over in type for want of room.

H. C. Wigg, East Dereham, has the following duplicate numbers of the *Nonconformist*:—5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 34, 35, 37, 38, in Vol. I.; 61 to 64, 66 to 70, 72 to 77, 79 to 84, 86 to 90, supplement for 31st Dec., 1842, all in Vol. II.; with titles and indexes to each volume. There are two each of Nos. 16, 22, 23, 24, 87.

W. Fraser, Ipswich, has nearly all the numbers of the *Nonconformist* from 39 to 149, old series, at the service of any gentlemen desirous to complete their sets.

In our notice of Dr. Reed's portrait, we were in error in naming the wrong artist. The likeness was drawn by Mr. Bell Smith, for the proprietor, Mr. James Palmer, 6, Victoria-place, Pimlico.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1847.

#### SUMMARY.

YESTERDAY, at the usual time, Her Majesty opened the session of Parliament for the present year with the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with the deepest concern that upon your again assembling I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland, and in parts of Scotland.

"In Ireland, especially, the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly-increased mortality among the poorer classes; outrages have become more frequent, chiefly directed against property; and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country.

"With a view to mitigate these evils, very large numbers of men have been employed, and have received wages, in pursuance of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament. Some deviations from that Act, which have been authorised by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment, will, I trust, receive your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure of want in districts which are most remote from the ordinary sources of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police.

"It is satisfactory to me to observe that, in many of the most distressed districts, the patience and resignation of the people have been most exemplary.

"The deficiency of the harvest in France and Germany, and other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions.

"It will be your duty to consider what further measures are required to alleviate the existing distress. I recommend to you to take into your serious consideration whether, by increasing for a limited period the facilities for importing corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented.

"I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive in the absence of political excitement an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social evils which afflict that part of the United Kingdom. Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to raise the great mass of the people in comfort, to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

"The marriage of the Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain to the Duke of Montpensier has given rise to a correspondence between my Government and those of France and Spain.

"The extinction of the free state of Cracow has appeared to me to be so manifest a violation of the treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded that a protest against that act should be delivered to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

"I entertain confident hope, that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated; and my efforts, in conjunction with those of the King of the French, will be earnestly directed to that end.

"My relations generally with foreign powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates to be prepared, with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard for economy.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made

for putting into operation the act of the last session of Parliament, for the establishments of Local Courts for the recovery of Small Debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of Civil Rights in all parts of the country to which the Act relates, may, by this measure, be materially facilitated.

"I recommend to your attention measures which will be laid before you for improving the Health of Towns, an object, the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

"Deeply sensible of the blessings, which, after a season of calamity, have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matters to your care, in a full conviction that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit; and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved by your deliberative wisdom."

We know not how the Irish landowners may interpret, or relish, the recommendations from the Throne which point at the permanent amelioration of the condition of the Irish people. Unless report deceive us, the nobility and gentry who mustered so strongly the other day in Dublin, to construct an Irish party, will be little likely to find their demands met by the overtures of Government. The calamity which has overtaken their country, and which, one might have thought, would have enforced upon them the necessity of sacrificing somewhat of their exclusive privileges for the well-being of the people, seems to have had the effect of stimulating their selfishness, and of emboldening them to put forth the most unblushing programme of what they expect to be done for them by the Imperial Legislature. Food for the people, seed for the farmers, the transport of provisions, the employment of the destitute, are to be found by the Government. Piers, harbours, and curing-houses are to be constructed by the Government. Waste lands may be reclaimed by proprietors, or by the State, but the money is to be advanced by the Government. Other minor recommendations were resolved upon, but none of which throw any burden upon the landlord. The meeting was characterized by marvellous unanimity. Where anything is to be asked, in the shape of substantial advantage, Irishmen can bury the hatchet of their political animosities. It is clear enough, that no reliance can be placed upon the owners of landed property in Ireland for the salvation of the country. Ministers, if they be wise, will pursue a bold and independent course—consult the prejudices of no class—but aim to put them all upon a just and equitable footing of relationship.

In the House of Commons last night several members elected during the recess took their seats. The seat usually appropriated to the leader of the opposition was occupied by Lord Lincoln. On the same bench, about three seats further down, were Lord George Bentinck, Mr. D'Israeli, and Mr. Banks; and on the bench immediately behind, sat Mr. Ferrand. Notice was given on the part of Lord John Russell, that on Tuesday next he should move for a committee of the whole House to consider the question of the laws relating to importation of corn into this country, and, on the same day, he should move that the House do resolve itself into committee on the Navigation-laws—that on Friday next he should move that a select Committee be appointed to consider the Law of Settlement—and that on Monday he would bring the state of Ireland before the House. On the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, notice was given that on Tuesday next he would move for a committee of the House on the Customs and Excise laws; and Mr. Fox Maule gave notice that on an early day he would bring under the consideration of the House, a law relative to limited enlistment in the army. The address in answer to the speech was moved, in the House of Lords, by Lord Hatherton, and seconded by Lord Carew—in the House of Commons, by Mr. C. Howard, and Mr. Ricardo, respectively.

During the past week, Lord Lincoln has made his public appearance at Manchester, as a *quasi* candidate for the representation of that borough, should circumstances prove encouraging. The noble lord conducted himself in a far more becoming manner than some of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded. The chairman could not conceal from the world that he was an ingrained snob. He spoke of the honour done to Manchester by the bashful wooing of Lord Lincoln—an honour which the noble lord very becomingly disclaimed. The speech delivered by the ex-minister—the reputed *confidant* of Sir R. Peel—evinced considerable tact, ability, and manliness; but gave promise of little which the people of Manchester could lay hold of as the practical good they want. On the question of free-trade, he declared himself to be an older convert than his public life had proclaimed. In the further relaxation of Customs and Excise duties, he would commit himself to the discretion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was opposed to any further organic reform, but a decided friend to a comprehensive scheme of national education. He would pay the Roman Catholic priesthood, but certainly not out of the funds of the Irish Protestant Establishment. As to the condition of the sister isle, and the measures necessary for her immediate and permanent relief, he deemed it becoming to say nothing specific, but merely to express a general hope that legislation would hereafter aid to place her upon a footing of substantial equality with her more wealthy neighbour. The prospects of the noble lord do not appear to be very bright. This was sufficiently evident from the tone of his speech. Since his de-

parture from Manchester, it has been given out that he will not be brought forward; and, as if to seal his fate, the *Times* of yesterday read a very severe and well-deserved lecture to some of Lord Lincoln's friends, for the odious political ingratitude they display towards Mr. Bright.

Mr. Baines's Letters to Lord John Russell on State-education are evidently telling upon the public mind. Since the publication of them, several parties friendly to Voluntary-educational effort have collected local statistics with scrupulous care; and the results, in each case, powerfully confirm the accuracy of Mr. Baines's calculations. Our own columns contain a letter from North Shields, and extracts relating to Pembrokeshire and Norwich, which, regarded as isolated specimens, surprisingly tally with the more general conclusions sought to be established in the *Leeds Mercury*. The advocates of Voluntaryism cannot perform a more useful or timely service than the collection and publication of local statistics, and aiding by liberal contributions to circulate far and wide, at a price which will place it within the reach of all, the admirable work of Mr. Edward Baines, of Leeds.

The foreign intelligence of the week presents few features of striking interest. From France we hear of financial difficulties, and serious riots in various departments, occasioned by the scarcity of food. Switzerland is far from being tranquillized, but the local governments are kept in check by the fear of foreign intervention, which it is understood the northern powers are anxious to carry into effect. The civil war in Portugal still lingers on, in spite of the successes of the Queen's troops. The insurgents seem disposed to make a stand at Oporto, but it is hoped that the successful party will spare the further effusion of blood by a timely concession to the popular demands. In Italy the work of reform is carried on with energy by the new Pope, while Austria is too much occupied in watching the movements of her despotic neighbour, and in coping with her financial difficulties, to bring her influence to bear in checking the march of improvement in the Roman States. The last intelligence from America holds out the prospect of a continuance of the war in Mexico. Both Santa Anna and the American Government are making preparations for a final struggle. From Tahiti, we learn that the French Admiral had sent a vessel of war to fetch Queen Pomare, who, deserted by the English, has signified her willingness to accept the terms of the Protectorate.

#### OPENING OF THE SESSION.—QUEEN'S SPEECH.

A ROYAL speech is a thing *sui generis*. Search the whole realm of politics, and you will find nothing like it. It is not understood to represent the personal views or feelings of the Sovereign. It is not expected to disclose distinctly the policy of the Sovereign's Ministers. It is thought to be most perfect when it expresses nothing which men of all shades of opinion may not echo back in a loyal address. It is merely the preliminary flourish intended to usher in actual measures—the formal signal that the Cabinet is "ready to begin," and are on the eve of proposing "something." It is too vague and incomplete to merit being considered as the programme of the session. None can infer, with any approach to certainty, from its omissions, what will *not* be undertaken—nor always, from its announcements, what will. A few facts, with which all the world has become familiar, are stated in cold and stately language—a recommendation or two, couched in general terms, is given—and, possibly, the most prominent feature of the policy adopted by Ministers, looms through the haze, and furnishes means for guessing at our actual whereabouts. And this is all. Less than this it were almost impossible to embody in any form of words intended to have meaning—more, uniform experience forbids us to anticipate.

And yet the Royal speech, on the opening of a Parliamentary session, is usually looked for with eager curiosity. *Avant-couriers*, in the shape of newspaper paragraphs, precede its appearance, and whisper confidentially to the public what they may look for. Every eye turns with instinctive wistfulness to scan the outline of its shadow projected upon the disc of the morning papers. Competition struggles to give the very earliest copy of it, as soon as delivered. A rush is made to catch a hurried glimpse of its *ipsissima verba*. The spell is broken—the charm is dissolved—and men suffer their thoughts to return to their ordinary channels, wondering that past disappointments of a similar kind had not taught them imperturbability.

The Queen's speech of yesterday can hardly be set down as an exception to the rule. A recognition of the dread calamity which has smitten Ireland—an expression of sympathy with the sufferers, and of admiration of their patience in the endurance of their privations—a recommendation to afford increased facilities for the importation of corn, and to permit the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries—a suggestion that the present is a fitting time for offering legislative encouragement for the cultivation of the soil, and for improving the physical and social condition of the Irish people—a definite hint at the introduction of a bill for promoting health in towns—and a brief exhortation to Parliament to conduct its deliberations, in this difficult crisis, with suitable calmness and impartiality—constitute the sum total of her Majesty's observations on the domestic affairs of the empire. The marriage of Louis Philippe's son with the Infanta of Spain, and the annexation of



Cracow to Austria, are the chief foreign matters adverted to—and attached to them is an avowed conviction that the peace of Europe will remain undisturbed.

It would be absurd in us to attempt, from such materials, to anticipate, by a few hours only, the revelation of their plans which the Whig ministry will doubtless hasten to submit to Parliament. Whilst we are speculating upon the meaning which lurks behind some general expression, Lord John Russell, for aught we can tell, may be engaged in expounding it in the House of Commons—and our postscript might contain a refutation of our most plausible conjectures. We will not, therefore, place ourselves in a position so gratuitously hazardous. There are, however, two or three features of the Royal speech to which we may not unprofitably advert.

We are glad, then, that the main burden of it relates to the *substantial* well-being of the people. The subject-matter of it, for the most part, is in keeping with the tone of feeling out of doors. It reflects, dimly, it is true, but yet correctly, public anxiety. Dearth of provisions—disease—death—these are the awful facts with which the Legislature has to deal—and thus much they are plainly given to understand. Remedies must be applied—temporary, to meet the exigencies of the day—permanent, to elevate the general condition of the people. The objects to which the attention of Parliament is directed, and to the furtherance of which they are recommended to apply their wisdom, are good—and fall within the legitimate sphere of civil government. As already intimated, we cannot safely deduce therefrom the conclusion, that none other will be meddled with during the progress of the session. But it is satisfactory so far, that they have no place here. One dislikes to hear *nostrums* recommended from the throne—especially such as are intended to produce great intellectual and spiritual changes. The speech contains no phrase which can be made to do duty as herald to a “comprehensive scheme of national education.” Not a syllable does it breathe of ecclesiastical extension, or reform. Whatever may be the issue, we hail the discretion which declines to direct, in set and solemn phrase, the thoughts of legislators to matters beyond their province. It is a proof, to say the least, that such questions have not yet come to be recognized as specially “part and parcel” of a statesman’s care.

The indications, too, so far as they can be taken as such, of the direction in which remedial measures should look, inspire us with a momentary hope. “Increasing facilities for importing corn from foreign countries” may stand for, not a suspension merely of the duties now leviable, but a relaxation of the navigation-laws. “To raise the great mass of the people in comfort, to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of land which has been the fruitful source of crime and misery,” are great and worthy ends. True! the particular measures which profess to seek the realization of them, may be, like many things purely Whiggish, ill-conceived, and bunglingly put together—may embody but the ghost of a principle, and may be loaded with contradictory provisions—may be a new sacrifice offered up to Irish landlordism, or may contain a large and unexpected boon for the people. The definite significance of the phrases must be gathered from ultimate proposals. Still, it is in this direction that remedial legislation must flow. These things accomplished, and Ireland will be a far happier, and a much less turbulent kingdom. Arms Acts and Coercion Bills have, until now, been the fashionable specifics for the social disease of our unhappy sister isle; and it is pleasant, if only as a change, to hear from the throne a recommendation of an entirely altered regimen, in words which, in their popular sense, the most Radical amongst us could adopt.

On the whole, we take the Queen’s speech to be as free from glaring blemishes as any we have perused of late. The tone of it is not very genial—it is destitute of all warmth—it discloses very little—it does not necessarily indicate much—but such as it is, it is not at variance with our settled views, or our cherished hopes. It is certainly but a bubble upon the surface—but if the current of legislation should subsequently run in the channel indicated by this trifle “thin as air,” we may hope that the present session of Parliament will conduce to “lighten the present sufferings,” and to “improve the future condition” of her Majesty’s subjects.

#### TENANT SLAVERY.

SOME of our readers may be able to call to mind the publication by the *Nonconformist*, some eighteen months or two years since, of certain clauses found in a printed form of covenant between landlord and tenant, upon the oppressive character and tendency of which we commented at the time in strong terms. We reserved on that occasion, for obvious reasons, the name of the party then seeking to enforce these conditions, at once cruel and degrading, upon the farmers holding land under him—and, in truth, we looked upon the form as one, probably, in common use among aristocratic proprietors. “Honour to whom honour is due.” We are now relieved from the necessity of withholding names. Sir R. Shafto Adair, of Flixton-hall, Suffolk, was the landowner to whose covenants we then specially referred, and the first victim to the tender mercies of the new system, as we collect from a letter in the *Suffolk Chronicle*, is

Mr. George Theobald, of Southrepps-lodge, who nobly refused to sign away his own freedom.

It will not be necessary, perhaps, to insert a second time, *in extenso*, all the clauses in question. A brief description of them may suffice. They make the tenure, of course, a yearly one. They dictate with rigid exactness the course of cropping to be pursued, and inflict heavy fines for the slightest deviation from it. They enforce the strict preservation of game, fish, and wild-fowl, and forbid, under the transparent pretence of securing to the poor “the advantages of gleaning,” but really with a view to give shelter to the birds in the stubble, the mowing of wheat crops. There is one clause, however, to which no description can do justice, and we give it, therefore, as it stands:—

“That, in case the said A. B. shall die four months before the expiration of the said term (i. e., any coming Michaelmas, no lease being granted) it shall be at the option of the said R. S. A., to determine and put an end to the tenancy under this agreement from the Michaelmas day next after the decease of the said A. B., being allowed for all unexhausted improvements in the culture of the lands. But, if the said A. B. shall leave a widow, and if such widow, having been permitted to continue the occupation, shall marry again during the remainder of such term, it shall be lawful for the said R. S. A., at any period of the tenancy, to determine and put an end to such tenancy without any allowance, except as between the out-going and in-coming tenant.”

In the words which we have printed in Italics, the cloven foot is too glaringly visible to be mistaken. They point to the determination of the landlord to keep every vote on his estate within his own power. The widow may accept a second husband whose political creed and conduct might prove a source of annoyance to the baronet, and operate as a bad example upon the whole body of tenant slaves—hence, she must have her landlord’s consent to her choice, or leave, without compensation, on his estate, the whole of the property, locked up in unexhausted improvements, which her first husband had buried in the soil. The first sentence in the clause supposes something due, in justice, to the widow, in case of her eviction—the second snatches at that due, in case she should presume to exercise, without the leave of her landlord, the natural rights of woman.

The *Suffolk Chronicle* of the 2nd inst. contains a paragraph, part of which we take leave to quote, which completes the picture of this Suffolk baronet. It is as follows:—

“FLIXTON HALL.—It may be remembered that in recording the conflagration of this mansion, we had occasion to speak of the very hearty and efficient aid given by the people who were assembled. During the past week, payment has been made by the representatives of Sir Robert Adair for the services so rendered. We mentioned that the manager of the Bungay engine, Mr. Balls, was instrumental in saving one wing of the mansion, and an entire range of new buildings, which must have shared its fate, the whole probably worth £3,000 or £4,000. He did this by resolutely exposing himself from three till ten on Sunday morning, in a position of much danger at the top of the building, to the full influence of the fire, and of the bitter freezing wind. He continued without intermission in charge of the engine from the middle of Saturday night till noon on Tuesday, and received a hurt in the knee, which required medical dressing. The remuneration of which his services have been thought worthy is thirty shillings. Mr. Norman, late a parish constable, and a brazier, in Bungay, was taken by Mr. Balls with the engine, that he might aid both in preserving order, and, if needful, in repairing the engine. The former precaution was certainly not a useless one, as not a single man of the county police force was present until the following morning. Mr. Norman, who, like Mr. Balls, is a tradesman in Bungay, continued at his post from Saturday night till Tuesday noon, and fiveshillings was the sum offered him. He, however, sent it back, with his compliments to Sir Robert Adair. Of the post-lads, who rode the horses attached to the engines, and stayed twenty-four hours at hard work in such weather, and a number of men who were employed for many hours in working the engines, one of them in the water with thick ice upon it, some have been paid with two shillings and sixpence each, and others with nothing.”

Of Sir R. Shafto Adair himself we know nothing but what his own deeds have thrust upon us; but he certainly appears just the man which the framer and enforcer of such covenants of tenancy ought to be. Rich, without knowing how to enjoy his wealth—occupying a high position without the smallest consciousness of responsibility—ready, in the intensity of his selfishness, to trample upon every law of delicacy, and to disregard all claims upon his forbearance, not to say his sense of justice—able, apparently without a pang, to use a moral thumbscrew upon those from whose industry and intelligence he derives his vast income, to extort from the more passive amongst them a forced submission to his tyranny—we believe the severest course which can be taken with such a man is to leave him to his miserable self. His own shrunken spirit is his worst punishment. Doomed perpetually to walk the round of his own world, and hold converse with sordid anxieties, he must be more inconceivably wretched than any strictures of the press could make him.

And yet it is of this class that tenant farmers make county members. Such are the men whom otherwise respectable and upright landholders trumpet to the skies as the farmers’ friends. Protectionists in relation to all that might ultimately affect their own position, they pass themselves off as the true representatives of the agricultural interests. And this palpable delusion, which a single glance over the covenants they subscribe might help them to detect, farmers themselves have been mainly instrumental in keeping up. The great majority of them submissively offered their necks to any yoke, if only the power should be continued to them to command a monopoly of the corn market. That monopoly the Legislature has now destroyed. That bribe to a quiet endurance of bond-

age cannot now be given. What will the tenant farmers now do? Were it not better for them to turn from the perusal of Parliamentary debates to a closer inspection of their covenants of tenure—to discuss at their market tables the relative rights of the owners and the occupiers of the soil, instead of the barometrical changes of party politicians—and to try the virtue of self-reliance and prudent combination, rather than the durability of unjust Acts of Parliament? Let their next move be a united move against the encroaching tyranny of landlordism. “Long leases and good ones” should be their cry. The game is in their own hands, if they would but play it manfully. Let them but league together, and there is no injustice under which they now stoop and murmur that they would not be strong enough to throw off.

Tenant-farmers, like most other classes, will obtain deliverance when, as a body, they deserve it. In the case before us, for instance, who can doubt that had all Sir R. Shafto Adair’s tenantry exhibited the same manliness as Mr. George Theobald, and refused to be coerced into ignominious thralldom, the covenants now enforced would have been consigned to speedy oblivion? We must act as becomes men, if we would be treated as men. Where there is no self-respect, it is vain to look for due respect from others. Men possessed of power soon learn where they may strike with impunity. The crouching provoke more and heavier blows than the erect. Adair’s covenants tell a scarcely less disgraceful tale of Adair’s tenantry than of himself. They have signed away their freedom—they have run their pen through all their previous claims to manhood and independence. The alternative proposed to them was, doubtless, a severe one—but it involved no loss of honour, and if firmly accepted might possibly have been withdrawn. However, experience will teach farmers, as well as others, this most useful lesson—

“Who would be free, himself must strike the blow.”

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The Bank of England, seeing that the foreign exchanges are against us, that considerable exportations of bullion must take place in payment for corn and otherwise, and that the Bank of France is in extreme need of cash, has raised the rate of interest from 3 to 3½ per cent.

GAME PRESERVING.—On some occasions of late there have been more than fifty night watchers employed to protect the game on the preserves of the Duke of Buckingham at and around Watton.

EDINBURGH ANTI-CORN-LAW ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this body was held in the Chamber of Commerce, when it was agreed to dissolve the association, and to divide the balance on hand between the testimonials now in course of being raised for Messrs. Cobden and Bright.

EARLY SHOP-SHUTTING.—We are glad to see that in almost every city and town throughout the kingdom the movement among individuals in the employment of merchants and shopkeepers, for early shop-shutting, is gaining ground, and obtaining the warm support and sympathy of the community.

The Governor of Missouri recommends in his message, “that no man be allowed to endorse bills, or become security for another, without the permission of his wife.” An admirable suggestion.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES AND MEETINGS IN THE NORTH.—On Tuesday evening Frederick Douglass delivered the last of a long course of Anti-slavery lectures in the north, in Salem Chapel, South Shields, Joseph Hargrave, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends, in the chair. The house was crowded in every part, hundreds having to go away. Upon the motion of Mr. W. Miatt, seconded by Mr. James Lackland, a cordial vote of sympathy with Mr. Douglass was passed unanimously. Through the whole of the north of England a thorough Anti-slavery feeling has been created by the labours of the League. No apologists for the slaveholders, or their sympathizers, would be tolerated for a moment were he to attempt to address a public meeting, fairly called, in any town in Northumberland or Durham. The Evangelical Alliance had one meeting in Sunderland, but they took the precaution to admit the audience by tickets issued by the ministers. On Monday evening, after Frederick Douglass had lectured in Darlington, Mr. R. C. Pritchett, Independent minister there, got up to defend the Evangelical Alliance, and apologized for slave holding; but so indignant were the people, that they hooted him out of the room. Mr. Douglass and Mr. H. C. Wright will leave this country for America in the early part of May, and will probably be accompanied by Mr. George Thompson. On arrival they purpose commencing an active agitation in that country.—*From a Correspondent.*

IMPORTANT!—All the barley now used for malting and distilling would make wholesome and nutritious food; and if it were applied to its legitimate use, to feed and not intoxicate, there would be plenty and cheapness. The barley to be used as food is first passed through a mill to remove the husk; in this state it is called Scotch barley, and may be purchased at the grocers for 2½d. or 3d. per lb. It can be used the same as peas for soup, or as rice for making baked or boiled puddings; and in this way the barley is more palatable to an Englishman than if made into bread. To make a thick soup or stew, with a marrow-bone or a little meat and vegetables, the Scotch barley is excellent.—*From a Correspondent.*

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—On Saturday morning, at an early hour, the powerful Government steamer Dragon, engaged by the British Association for the Relief of the distressed poor in Ireland, sailed from Deptford for the Irish coast, having on board a cargo of several hundred tons weight of articles of food, clothing, flannel, blankets, &c., for distribution in the most distressed districts. This is the first vessel dispatched by the association, but others will follow in succession as speedily as practicable.—*Observer.*



## IRISH DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The Committee of the Irish Evangelical Society most gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the numerous sums specified in your advertising columns. The total amount entrusted to their administration is such as to justify the determination to send, with the least possible delay, a deputation to confer with their brethren and other persons on the spot, and to organize some plan for the most effective distribution of the churches' bounty. In the meantime remittances have been forwarded to the agents for the immediate relief of the most necessitous cases. The communications recently received are of an increasingly distressing character, all bearing the same melancholy testimony that famine, sickness, and death are spreading in all directions. Woeful and alarming as is the present state of the country, there is reason to fear that matters will be still worse. Unless timely aid be afforded, thousands must inevitably perish. The following are extracts from letters which have just been received; and they are given as specimens of communications made to the Committee from every part of the country:—

FROM THE REV. H. TORRENS, MARYBOROUGH.

I am not an unconcerned spectator of the destitution and actual want which too extensively abounds. I, like others, am placed in the midst of scenes of indescribable wretchedness. Often is my heart rent with grief as I listen to sad tales of want and suffering: often are my spirits burdened with sorrow, as I look upon the starving and emaciated creatures by whom such tales are told; and often does the desire arise that I possessed the means sufficient to enable me to feed the hungry and to relieve the sufferers by which I am surrounded. I could give many, alas! too many, instances, which have come under my own observation, of individuals having been hurried from time into eternity, whose death cannot be attributed to any natural cause, but exclusively to the want of the necessities of life. And I could tell of others, who, unless relief be speedily administered, may be expected soon to be laid, with their former companions, in the dark and silent grave. One or two may at present suffice. A few weeks ago, a poor man who lived a short distance from where I reside, was taken ill, and, after a brief sickness, was numbered with the dead. A coroner's inquest was held, and from the evidence given, want and wretchedness were brought to light almost inconceivable. The jury returned a verdict of "Died of starvation." A circumstance somewhat similar occurred lately at one of my stations. The man to whom I now refer had obtained employment upon the relief works, at which he earned a shilling a day. With this he had to purchase provisions, which are selling here at famine prices, for himself, his wife, and six children. You will not be surprised when I say the powers of nature soon gave way, and that the body which toiled for a miserable sustenance for those depending upon him eventually became a lifeless corpse. Yesterday a poor woman, a regular attendant upon my ministry, and to whose soul my preaching has, I trust, been made useful, came to me for the purpose of asking relief; and, while telling me her circumstances (and this was the first time she had done so), she assured me that, during the whole of the previous day, and up to the time she was speaking to me, which was six o'clock, she had not tasted food of any description.

Upon these simple and awful facts it is not necessary I should make any comment, nor do I think it is required that upon them I should found an appeal. I am sure they will plead more powerfully than any arguments I could employ.

FROM AN AGENT IN CASTLEBAR.

Want and misery, which cannot be described, universally prevail; and the emaciated countenances of many tell, in language that cannot be misunderstood, that they are the victims of ruthless poverty. The eating of rotten potatoes for months has, in many instances, destroyed the constitutions of those who have striven to subsist upon them, and, at this time, the effects are clearly seen. For the last month or six weeks there has been an alarming number of deaths from want of food announced in the local papers. Many of these were very sudden, and, after *post mortem* examination, have been pronounced as resulting from want of food, or diseases occasioned by the bad quality of that on which they have been endeavouring to live. Sickness, the sure attendant of want, is spreading to a frightful extent, both in town and country. The inhabitants of a village, in a mountainous district about two miles from this place, have done very little for the last fortnight but attend wakes and funerals, for there has been one or more dead in the village every day. And, to increase the suffering, the already high price of provisions is advancing every week. It is the opinion of most here, that, great as the distress has been since last August, it is trifling to what is yet to be expected. Every resource which the poor had is gone. Every article of clothing which could be spared (and more than could be spared), upon which a sixpence could be raised, is disposed of! What, then, will become of this starving people? The public work is not adequate to meet the wants of one-twentieth part of them. What will be the result, God only knows. Much of what is above described came under my own observation, and it is but a faint picture of the distress of this wretched country, the most ignorant, the most superstitious, and the most miserable I have ever seen.

REV. T. BROWNE, TRALEE.

says,—“Men's hearts are failing them for fear; the aged and infirm are perishing for want. Little children are crying in vain for a morsel of bread. Men, who not long since in looks and strength were the pride of their country, are now gaunt and weak; famine is graven deeply in the lines of their faces, and heard in the very tones of their voice. Disease, occasioned by scarcity, is carrying off hundreds, and funerals follow thick and fast on each other. Owing to the crowded state of the poor house, it has become a pest-house. The only food of the poor having failed, the country round has become a sterile waste; and men, women, and children, are starving, while there is none to help.”

Such is the nature of the communications which the Committee almost daily receive. They will be forgiven, therefore, if they are urgent in their appeal to British Christians to aid them in this day of fearful visitation. Many churches have contributed nobly. Why should not all do something? The Committee are perfectly aware that the Irish Evangelical Society is established with the view of supplying the spiritual necessities of the country; and these are great and fearful, beyond the possibility of exaggeration. But the existing calamity is so immediate and pressing, and so directly from God, that the present duty of all is clear and evident.

It is a part of the religion we teach, “to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked;” “to do good to all, and especially to the household of faith;” and already there are encouraging indications of a greater readiness to receive evangelical instruction, now that pity has been shown to the miserable, and help has been administered to the suffering. The great object of the Society, therefore, will be effectually promoted by the charity that is exercised,

and the effort made to mitigate the woes which have plunged our fellow-subjects in that ill-fated country in such unparalleled wretchedness. “Whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion, how dwelleth the love of God in him?”

THOMAS JAMES.

Blomfield-street, January 18, 1845.

Contributions continue to be received by the treasurer, T. M. Coombs, Esq., 14 Ludgate-street; by the secretary, Rev. T. James, at the office of the Society; and by Messrs. Hankey, bankers, Fenchurch-street, London.

THE QUEEN held a Court and Privy Council on Monday; at the Court the Right Rev. Dr. Shirley, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was introduced to the Queen, at an audience in the royal closet, and did homage upon his appointment to that see. The Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Mr. Vane, deputy-clerk of the closet in waiting, assisted at the ceremony. At the Privy Council, the Queen's Speech on opening the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. The Hon. Wm. Bathurst was the clerk of the council in waiting. Her Majesty gave audiences to Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Morpeth, and the Lord Chamberlain.

PARLIAMENTARY DINNERS.—On Monday evening, Lord John Russell gave a grand Parliamentary dinner to a numerous party of members of the House of Commons, at his official residence in Downing-street. The company appeared either in official uniform or in Court dress. During the evening, Lord John Russell read her Majesty's speech. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council, gave a grand dinner to a party of peers (including the mover and seconder of the address in the House of Lords), at the same time, at his residence, Lansdowne-house. The lords appeared in full dress. The Duke of Wellington did not give any political entertainment. Lord Stanley, as the leader of the Protectionist party in the House of Lords, gave a very elegant entertainment to a numerous circle of peers advocating his lordship's principles. Covers were laid for twenty-six. An influential party of the principal members of the late Government assembled at the Duke of Buccleuch's, Montague-house, on Monday afternoon. Sir Robert Peel did not depart from his usual custom, when in opposition, by giving a political dinner.

A HAIR'S-BREADTH ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—A few nights ago, when a fellow-townsmen was returning home from the house of a friend by the side of the York and Newcastle railway, and proposed taking the train at the Felling station, he thought he should be able to pass through the tunnel without being overtaken, and rashly made the venture. Presently he heard the noise of an engine—coming from Sunderland, as he presumed, on the down line. But the next moment he discovered his mistake; it was a train from Gateshead, on the up-line—the line by the off-side of which he was walking! Had he hesitated a second he would have been lost. Had he attempted to cross to the down-line he would, in all probability, have been run down. But he instantly planted himself bolt upright against the wall, and kept his position until the train shot past, hardly daring to believe that he had escaped with life.—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A RAILWAY KING.—Under this heading a correspondent of the *Times* tells the following story:—Upon a morning, lately, he took a second class ticket from York to Darlington. The train was announced to start at nine o'clock. The bell was rung in due course, but still the train did not start. We waited, says the narrator, till sixteen minutes past nine, when a shuffling noise, caused by three or four porters all running to the same point, merely, as it turned out, to open the door of a carriage, induced me to put my head out of the window, and behold, there appeared “My Lord the King” (as *Punch* would say), who, looking into each compartment of the first-class carriages in the train, and finding no compartment entirely unoccupied, said, in a blustering tone, “Order out a special engine—get on!” Our train started immediately, minus a “king;” and the laconic “get on” apparently informed the engine-man that he must make all haste, and by no means impede the “royal” progress of “his Majesty.” The traveller asks if it is not too bad that a train “is delayed sixteen minutes for the express accommodation of the railway manager, Mr. Hudson, because he wished to travel eighteen miles on the line towards his mansion, Newby-park? And then, because a vacant carriage is not ready for the sole reception of his majestic person, we unlucky passengers are to be whirled through space at a fearful speed, perhaps in peril of our lives, in order to clear the way for the ‘bluff monarch’s’ special train! Is this not a species of humbugging and presumption which ought to have an end?”

HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP SPHYNX WENT ASHORE ON Saturday in Brook-bay, a short distance from Freshwater, but fortunately on a sandy beach, and not rocks. They were steering for the Needles, but made a great mistake, being five miles to the eastward of them when she took the ground. The commander has had her masts cut away to lighten her, her guns have been thrown overboard, and such other stores as could be spared. The rudder has been carried away by the force of the sea; and, to prevent the water pouring into the stern windows, a sail has been secured over all. A melancholy accident happened soon after the Sphynx struck—a lady (the commander's wife) being killed by a gun getting adrift as they were endeavouring to land her, the gun falling into the boat. Everything depends upon the high tides. There are three steamers and three cutters near the wreck, but the former cannot get within four miles of the vessel, owing to the dangerous and shallow nature of the coast. At three o'clock on Monday afternoon, we are informed, the Sphynx was going to pieces fast. She is a beautiful vessel, built only last year, of 1,056 tons and 500-horse power, with engines upon the oscillating principle.

PAUPERISM IN LEICESTER.—At a meeting of the Leicester Board of Guardians last week Mr. Winks stated that out of a population of 50,000 inhabitants, 3,176 were receiving parochial relief.

## THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—We have received a copy of a circular issued by the Pembrokeshire Educational Committee, giving information as to the best means of providing education for the county, and statistics of the actual supply of education. In reference to the latter subject, we make the following extract:—

It appears, from the census of 1841, that the gross population of this county is 88,044—20,000 of whom are children between the ages of five and fifteen. Statistical schedules were prepared and distributed for obtaining a correct estimate of the state of education in the county. The inquiries have embraced the average attendance of children at every description of day-school, from the most respectable establishment down to the humblest dame school inclusive.

Returns have been received from 81 parishes, with a population of 47,303, being more than one-half of the entire county, and might be taken as a fair index of the state of the whole; from which it appears that 4,194 children, or one in eleven of the population, receive daily instruction. In analyzing the returns, we find that 1,904 are taught in public schools, 1,572 of whom, or two-fifths of the whole number in actual attendance at every description of schools, are instructed in National and other schools connected with the Established Church; and only 332, or one-twelfth, are taught in schools founded on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society. The remaining 2,290 are found in private schools, in many of which, we regret to say, the instruction imparted is of an inferior quality. Notwithstanding these gloomy symptoms, still the facts that such a number being now in actual attendance, and that school accommodation is daily increasing, prove that a strong disposition exists among the people to give instruction to their children, and should encourage us to more active exertions in the promotion of education.

Already, we are glad to perceive, upwards of £3,000 has been raised to supply the deficiency.

EDUCATION IN NORWICH.—The question of State Education is likely to turn so much upon statistics, that we are anxious to supply the public with every assistance in our power, towards arriving at a correct conclusion on the subject. The best way of doing this is, for each city, town, and rural district, to furnish exact information of its own educational apparatus. Since the discussion has arisen, only two localities have contributed their proportion to the existing stock of data;—West Kent, whose unchallenged returns amply confirm Mr. Baines's assertion, that the supply is equal to the demand, and South Devon, whose returns have exhibited such obvious inaccuracy, and have been so contradicted, that they must for the present be considered *sub lite*, and therefore worthless. The educational statistics of Norwich, which we now tender, give very similar results to those of West Kent, and are, therefore, an additional evidence in favour of Mr. Baines. Before stating these results, it will be necessary to explain the principle on which they have been calculated. We assume that not more than one in nine of the population are capable of attending school at the same period. This proportion is assumed on the supposition, that the average educational term is five years, and that all children between five and fifteen years of age, are educated for a longer or shorter time. We assume, also, that of this ninth part of the population, a fourth are educated in private schools. We need not argue in favour of such a basis, because thus far at least, Dr. Vaughan is now in agreement with Mr. Baines, and all parties appear to consider it a fair one. The population of Norwich was, in 1831, 61,364, and, in 1841, 62,294. It may, therefore, at present, be fairly estimated at 63,000; of this number the ninth part will be 7,000, the amount for which school accommodation is required. Subtracting a fourth, or 1,750, as the number to be found in private schools, we find that public schools will be wanted for 5,250. Now, our returns show that there is actual accommodation for 5,712—that is, for about one in eight, instead of one in nine, of the population. These statistics we know to be impregnable. The basis of our calculation, we are persuaded, cannot be impugned. The result, therefore, affords a triumphant answer to those who so dogmatically assert the insufficiency of the voluntary system. There is no reason to believe that Norwich and West Kent are exceptional localities, or that they possess a more than average provision of schools. But, if not, there is an end for ever of the pretences on which the claim for state interference has been founded.—*Norfolk News*.

MR. TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT has contradicted the report that he would not again offer himself as a candidate for Lambeth.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A BANK OFFICER.—Roland Gordon, late secretary and accountant to the Exchange Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, was found guilty, at the High Court of Justiciary, on Wednesday, of embezzling the funds of the bank to the extent of from £2,000 to £3,000. He was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE AT TWICKENHAM.—There appeared last week an account of the extraordinary disappearance of a Mrs. Eliza Smith, aged 70, the wife of a gentleman of fortune, living at Pope's-villas, Twickenham. It will be recollected that Mrs. Smith left her husband's bed unperceived some time on the night of the 27th ult. As she was in her night-dress, and the door opening on the lawn, which leads to the Thames, was open, it was conjectured she had gone and committed suicide by drowning. A reward was offered, drags were used night and day, and on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last Mr. Smith employed four divers, with all necessary apparatus, in the search, but in vain. On Saturday morning the deceased was found in the river off Lambeth, and taken to the workhouse to await an inquest. The body was in a shockingly decomposed state.—*Globe*.

REPRESENTATION OF BATH.—A meeting of the Bath Conservatives took place on Wednesday. It was announced that Lord Ashley had consented to be put in nomination as a representative for Bath at the next election, and a subscription was commenced to defray the expenses. The amount received was £370.



## FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.

The following communication from a correspondent reached us too late for insertion in our last number:—"For many years past there has been no circumstance transpired in the city of Norwich which has filled the minds of its inhabitants with such a deep feeling of regret, and evident heartfelt mourning, as the decease of their fellow-townsmen, Joseph John Gurney, Esq., a gentleman well known in the commercial world as a banker of high standing, and in the religious world as a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, of a most catholic spirit and devoted zeal, a staunch friend of education, an enemy to slavery and despotism, a warm and cordial supporter of every plan and scheme that had for its object the amelioration of the human race, and that would tend to their present and future happiness; while his open heart and liberal hand dispensed the means for alleviating human sorrow in the world at large, the poor and destitute at home, particularly those of this city and around his private domain, shared largely in his benevolence. In him they have lost a kind and sympathizing friend, ever ready and willing to relieve their necessities, without distinction of creed or sect. One of his last acts of benevolence during health was to send £500 for the relief of the famishing Irish."

"Immediately upon his decease being made known in the city on Tuesday morning last, nearly every shop window in all the streets, simultaneously, had their shutters up, without the least concerted plan, or idea that all parties would so nobly show their expression of heartfelt sorrow; and which have continued to be up during the whole week since. At the Cathedral, on Sunday, by the express desire of the Bishop, the 'Dead March in Saul' was performed during divine service, morning and afternoon, as a mark of respect to the deceased."

"This morning (Tuesday) having been fixed upon for the interment of his remains, the banks and shops were all closed at ten o'clock, and all business suspended till after the funeral was over. The bells of the different churches commenced tolling, and continued until the body was lowered into the grave. Throngs of people of all ranks were assembled on the line of road from his residence at Earlham, about two miles from the city, anxious, by their presence, to express the last tribute of respect to his memory; the whole distance being literally lined with old and young, their numbers being variously computed from 20,000 to 30,000, while the pavement, the windows of houses, the top of the Guildhall, and every opening commanding a view of the procession along the line of streets through which it passed, added its quota to the mass of human beings."

"The funeral was in plain Quaker style. The coffin was copper, encased in polished wood; which having been placed in the hearse, started from Earlham about ten o'clock, followed by forty or fifty carriages, containing the relatives and friends of the deceased: amongst the latter were the following Dissenting ministers—Messrs. Alexander, Brock, Wheeler, Kempster, Reed, and Lord; also Messrs. Clowes and Owen, and many other clergymen, were present at the burial-ground. One of the carriages contained the Mayor, Sheriff of the city, and Deputy Mayor. At the outskirts of the city, the procession was met and preceded by the male Sabbath-school teachers, walking six abreast. At half-past eleven the funeral reached the burial-ground adjoining the Chapel in Gildencroft. Here the pathway from the gate to the grave (the latter being at the further end of the ground, which is of large dimensions), was kept clear its full width by the principal tradesmen of the city and gentlemen, linking themselves arm in arm together to allow a free passage for the corpse and mourners, and again forming themselves into like order, as the latter returned to the chapel, along another line of path. The place of worship, which will hold 1,000 or 1,200, was crowded in every part. After a short silence, an address was delivered by a female Friend, followed by one from a male Friend; a prayer was then offered by another female, which was succeeded by two more addresses, and the concluding prayer offered by a gentleman."

"Throughout the whole proceedings, the utmost order and decorum prevailed. Though the numbers were so great, all seemed to endeavour to preserve the stillness and solemnity of the scene—a scene which will never be effaced from the memory of numbers who were present, and participated in the heartfelt mourning and lamentation over the remains of their fellow-citizen, and distinguished philanthropist, Joseph John Gurney."

**A GOOD EXAMPLE.**—The farmers at Blidworth, in the county of Nottingham, held a meeting last week, and agreed to advance their labourers' wages 1s. 6d. per week, on account of the high price of provisions, and on Saturday last, the men very satisfactorily received 13s. 6d. instead of 12s. as heretofore, for their week's labour. A further advance of 1s. 6d. is promised in case of a continuance of the present high prices.

**WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE.**—Lord Morpeth has announced to a deputation from the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, that the bill for which notice had been given, for "the removal of Westminster-bridge and the erection of another bridge in lieu thereof at Charing-cross," will not be proceeded with.

**SUGAR AND MALT.**—Experiments have recently been made at the Excise-office, under orders issued by the Government, to test the fitness of sugar as a substitute for malt in the manufacture of beer and spirits. The experiments are described to be perfectly successful.

**COLONIAL POLICY.**—We understand that Lord Grey has sent despatches to the governors of colonies and dependencies who have held their appointments for six years or more, informing them that he will observe the rule which was laid down by Sir G. Murray, when Secretary of State for the Colonies,—namely, that six years shall be the duration of a governor's appointment. His Lordship, it is said, has also intimated that the successors of such governors will be forthwith appointed, and may be expected within three months from the receipt of the despatches.—*Morning Chronicle.*

## FAMINE IN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

## MEETING OF MINISTERS.

A general aggregate meeting of clergymen and ministers of all denominations, and other gentlemen, was held on Wednesday, in Exeter-hall, for the purpose of consulting as to the most desirable course to be pursued for mitigating the immense amount of privation and suffering at present existing in the United Kingdom. The following clergymen and gentlemen were on the platform:—Hon. Baptist Noel, Messrs. J. Blackburn, H. H. Beamish, sen., Dr. Leifchild, H. H. Beamish, jun., R. H. Herschell, T. Wycherley, G. Pegg, Hazlewood, J. S. Bright, J. R. Barker, A. Maugin, W. Nicholson, T. B. W. Briggs, O. Clarke, H. Johnson, Dr. Carlile, Messrs. J. Mouat, A. W. Hoggins, barrister-at-law, J. W. Richardson, C. Cochrane, A. Cochrane, C. Nash, T. Sturgiss, M. B. Emmens, Luké J. Hansard, J. Macaulay, D. Hare, Mr. W. Emmett, Dr. Bunting, and Mr. Reynolds. The meeting was rather thinly attended. Mr. G. H. Stoddart, M.A., took the chair, and having explained the object of the meeting in a few introductory observations, Mr. Beamish moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That in consequence of the present dearth of food and the high price of all kinds of provisions, and the undisputed fact that deaths from starvation are a daily consequence throughout the United Kingdom, more especially in Ireland and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, it is the bounden duty of all Christians to make every possible exertion in order to relieve the present frightful sufferings of their fellow-creatures, for which end, the clergy of all denominations be urgently requested to preach in favour of a general collection in their respective churches and chapels, and that after an urgent appeal has also been made to the public at large, the ministers of the gospel of Christ do personally visit the wealthier residents in their own parishes and congregations, in order to urge upon them to contribute to the funds so much needed in behalf of our countrymen suffering from famine, sickness, and disease."

The Speaker read extracts from letters, containing harrowing details of distress and deaths from want, in the south-west of Ireland. Mr. A. Maugin said he had come from Ireland last month; he was a landowner in Tipperary and Meath: he had not received a farthing of his November rents, and should not ask for any while the present distress prevailed [hear]. A tenant of his in Tipperary expressed a fear that there would be an outbreak before winter was over. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, as were each of the succeeding ones. The second resolution was moved by Mr. Blackburn, expressive of gratitude for the liberal contributions of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the nobility and gentry, and trusting that the legislature may be able to adopt measures effectually for the mitigation of the present and future similar extreme destitution of the poorer classes; the Hon. B. Noel, in seconding the motion, read extracts from letters from Skibbereen, quite heart-rending. Mr. Caulfield stated that of fifteen funerals in one day, eleven of the corpses were without coffins; in one district alone, 5,000 persons had died; and numbers were dying daily from starvation. The clergyman of Dingle expressed his conviction that one-half the poor people would perish, if something was not done for them. In such a state of things, no difference of creed could be thought of; the people were perishing; and there was not time to inquire whether they were Protestants or Catholics [applause]. On the motion of Dr. Leifchild, a committee was appointed to adopt measures in furtherance of the objects of the meeting, such as fixing a day for simultaneous collections and prayerful intercession. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hazlewood. Mr. C. Cochrane recommended that the committee should suggest to the Government the propriety of establishing national granaries. The distress was not confined to Ireland; in Marylebone parish they had an increase of 2,000 poor added to their books, and there had been various instances of death from starvation. Mr. Cochrane's recommendation was adopted in the form of a resolution, and the proceedings terminated with prayer.

**BURKING HORSES.**—HORSE-FLESH SALTED FOR SALE.—A knacker, of the name of Bentley, residing at Runwell, has been charged with killing a horse by forcing hay up its nostrils, a halter being tightly bound round the animal's throat. On this subject, the *Essex Herald* has the following curious remarks:—"We are credibly informed, that within a circle of about three miles from the residence of the party now in custody, not fewer than twenty horses, which were, to all appearances, in previous good health, have died within the last twelve months suddenly, post mortem examination exhibiting no ostensible cause for their deaths. Nor has the system been confined to the destruction of the horse; a cow in the same vicinity, worth £18, was not long since found dead, and no doubt is entertained, the recently-made footmarks of persons being evident around the carcass, that it was also suffocated. The discovery has excited the greatest sensation amongst the sufferers, many of whom attended the examination, and watched the proceedings with a painful interest. It is imagined that the animals thus killed in prime condition have been taken to a more lucrative market than that offered by the kennel or the boiler, and it is even stated that joints have been salted down in firkins, and sold as foreign beef so imported."

**THE TEN HOURS BILL.**—Mr. Ward paid his annual visit to the electors of Sheffield on Wednesday. In the course of his speech he made a positive announcement respecting the Ten-hours Bill:—"I shall go to the House of Commons this year to see the Ten-hours Bill carried. I say this on a higher authority than my own, and believe that Lord John Russell will give some modification of a Ten-hours Bill his support."

MR. YOWATT, the well-known veterinary surgeon, committed suicide, at his residence in the New-road, on Saturday. He had recently speculated largely; and his schemes having proved unfortunate, he had suffered great mental depression, and at last took poison. The deceased was in his seventieth year.

## LITERATURE.

*The African Wanderers; or, The Adventures of Carlos and Antonio.* Embracing interesting Descriptions of the Manners and Customs of the Western Tribes, and the Natural Productions of the Country. By Mrs. R. LEES (formerly Mrs. T. Edward Bowdich), Author of "The Memoirs of Cuvier," "Elements of Natural History," &c. London: Grant and Griffith, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THIS is a really interesting work, and very well calculated to attain its object, in "calling the attention of the wise and good to a part of the Continent (the river Gaboon) but little known to Englishmen." Although it may be inferred from the title that the work is fiction, we are assured by the fair writer that it is not so. "Every production, every character, is true; and most of the circumstances are drawn from the personal experience of the author and her friends." The history of Carlos, "invented as a vehicle for carrying the reader into scenes which have hitherto been but faintly described," is skilfully constructed for that purpose; and the amount of information thus conveyed, and in a pleasing manner, is very great.

*First Book of Heat, Light and Optics, and Electricity, with Questions on each page.* By J. L. CORNSTOCK, M.D., and R. D. HOBLYN, A.M. Oxon. London: Adam Scott, Charterhouse-square.

*A Treatise on Chemistry, with Questions on each page, and a Glossary of terms.* By R. D. HOBLYN, A.M. Oxon. London: A. Scott.

Two useful little works, forming a portion of "Scott's First Books of Science," and admirably adapted, by the clearness of the text and simplicity of the illustrations, for the instruction of the young in the popular branches of science of which they treat. They will also be found useful to persons of more mature age, desirous of obtaining a general knowledge of those subjects without wading through elaborate treatises. To each page is appended a series of questions. The treatise on Chemistry contains also a glossary of terms.

*The Nursery Guide; or, the Infant's First Hymn Book.* By a MOTHER. R. Y. Clarke and Co., Gracechurch-street.

A COLLECTION of short pieces in prose and verse, adapted for the instruction and amusement of children from three to six years of age. The particular feature of this (the third) edition is, an addition to the text and cuts.

*Handel's "Messiah."* In Vocal Score. With a separate Accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. Arranged by VINCENT NOVELLO. London: J. A. Novello, Dean-street, Soho.

*Haydn's "Creation."* No. 1. By the same Editor.

THIS edition of the "Messiah," published in monthly parts, has already called forth our hearty commendations, both for its unparalleled excellence and cheapness. The whole work will be completed in twelve monthly numbers. The "Creation" is published on the same plan. We trust the enterprising editor will be induced, by the success of these works, to bring out many other productions of our great musical composers in a similar style.

*The Boat and the Caravan. A Family Tour through Egypt and Syria.* London: David Bogue.

THE author meets the objection to a fresh book of Eastern travels by pleading a special intention to interest "young persons," and the hope of drawing their "attention to works of more importance and greater worth." The author introduces a family called "Daltons," to give a little variety to the narrative, but he has "described nothing that did not come under his notice." The narrative is written with simplicity and graphic force. Seven beautifully executed plates, from drawings made by an artist who travelled over the ground almost simultaneously with our author, convey a good idea of some of the most important scenes visited; and the profits of the sale will be devoted to missionary objects. It is one of the most elegant and interesting presents to young people that we have seen for a long time.

*Green's Nursery Annual.* London: Darton and Clark.

A VERY gay book indeed, with stories that are told so as to leave a very good and wholesome impression on the youthful mind, and with pictures that cannot fail to attract and please the youthful eye.

*The Influence of Literary Pursuits on the Christian Ministry.* An Address to the Students of Stepney College; delivered at the Commencement of Session, Sept. 2nd, 1846. By WILLIAM JONES. London: Jackson and Walford.

WE have been more than usually pleased with this address. It possesses great merit. The views which it presents on various subjects not indicated by the title, and the style and spirit in which they are expressed and enforced, entitle it to the serious attention of ministers and students. We trust this word in season will prove to be a word in power.

*The Teacher's Offering, for 1846.*

THIS ancient favourite of children keeps up its freshness. It is very different from what it was when, in the days of our boyhood, we made a joyful visit to the nearest market-town in order to obtain the monthly treat; but it has changed only for the better, to meet the increased and improved claims of the times. It has "renewed its youth;" and the last volume occupies a very respectable position among the numerous competitors for the favour of the young.

*Paradise Lost.* A Poem, in Twelve Books. By JOHN MILTON. London: Published by Isaac Pitman, at the Phonetic depot, 1, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

MR. PITMAN, the inventor of the new system of spelling



according to sound, deserves success, if it can be deserved by enthusiastic zeal and untiring energy. He is devoted, with all the earnestness that it is possible for a man to display, to a great reform, "the reform of the representation of our spoken language;" and as the principle upon which he proceeds are, that every sound should have a vote, we, of course, shall not object to his success, which has hitherto been of the most gratifying kind. The present edition of Milton is printed in accordance with his system of "Phonotypy;" and, though it will look strange to many readers, is a very creditable specimen of Mr. Pitman's abilities as editor, publisher, and author.

1. *Memoir and Remains of the late Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne, Minister of St. Peter's Church, Dundee.* By the Rev. A. A. BONAR, Colhace. Post 8vo, cloth. London: J. Johnstone, Paternoster-row.
2. *Additional Remains of the Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne.* London: J. Johnstone, Paternoster-row.

THERE is a charm about these volumes, of singular power and sweetness—it is the charm of a most pure and tender piety. The biographies of our own day have rarely indeed presented a picture of such a holy and beautiful spirit as M'Cheyne appears in these pages. We strongly commend his life to the study of all who are seeking to be sanctified, and especially to those whose business and office it is to seek the sanctification of others. Such study must yield results in fruits of righteousness.

That which marks the Life, marks the "Remains"—deep, affectionate, earnest piety. We cannot speak of them as remarkable for intellectual acuteness, profundity, or power. They are of another stamp. Judging from the author's likeness, he was gifted above many with mental ability, but he sought not display—his whole soul was bent on doing good; and there is a simplicity, an artlessness, a warmth, and reality about his sermons, which makes very fresh, old and hard-worn themes.

*The Solar System.* By THOMAS DICK, LL.D., author of the "Christian Philosopher," &c., &c. The Religious Tract Society.

ANOTHER admirable volume, combining correct scientific information with observations and reflections of the best religious nature and tendency. It is exceedingly well adapted to convey, by means of "the most interesting and sublime" of all the sciences, lofty views of Him whose "glory" it so emphatically "declares." To young persons it will be a treasure.

*Epistles to the Few; being a Real Correspondence.* 3 vols. London: Harvey and Darton.

THESE epistles, by various hands, breathe a spirit of real piety, but are rather mystical withal. "It is not expected," says the preface, "that the spirit of this book should harmonize with the conflicting opinions of the various religious denominations of the present day, but rather that it should unfold its hidden principle in light, and knowledge to the hearing ear."

*The Christian's Spiritual Song Book.* By the Rev. JOHN STAMP. Third Edition, enlarged. London: W. Britain.

"WHY should the devil have the best tunes?" is the question repeated by our author; and, thinking it very improper, he seeks to rescue them from their carnal uses, and apply them to spiritual purposes. We confess that we do not desire to hear some of the tunes of drunken and licentious sinners employed in praising a holy God and Saviour; nor are we very powerfully struck with the poetical merits of certain compositions contained in Mr. Stamp's book. When we meet with such verses as—

1. Oh! we are going to see Father Abraham,  
Oh! we are going to praise our Lord,  
For we hope to die a shouting in the army of the Lord,  
Yea, we mean to die a shouting in the army.

CHORUS.

- Reign, oh reign, reign, my Saviour,  
Reign, oh reign, good Lord, shower down.

2. Oh, we are going to see all the prophets,  
Oh, we are going to praise our Lord.

3. Oh, we are going to see all the martyrs,  
Oh, we are going to see our Lord.

4. Oh, we are going to see Father Wesley,  
Oh, we are going to praise our Lord, &c., &c.—

we need no conjuror to inform us that the devil has not all the bad songs.

*Ancient History. The History of Rome, from various Authentic Sources, both Ancient and Modern, with a Map.* London: The Religious Tract Society. 1846.

WE are not sure that the publication of this kind of works by the Tract Society is not open to objection. It is well known that "the Trade" regard it with great jealousy, and we think not without reason. To say that the Society did not contemplate it in the first instance, though true, is a small matter: there are larger considerations involved, to which we cannot now refer, for want of space. We may, however, express our hope, as friendly as strong, that the Committee would look, if they have not looked, at the subject in its widest relations.

Reserving the point mentioned, we can speak favourably of "The History of Rome." It is a diligent compilation of important materials. It is written on sound principles, with due regard to trustworthy authorities, and, which is still more valuable, in a sound moral and religious spirit.

AN INTREPID MISSIONARY.—The *Gazette du Midi* announces the arrival at Marseilles of M. l'Abbé Gabet, a Lazarist missionary, on his return from Mongolia. This intrepid ecclesiastic accomplished a journey of 4,000 leagues from Chinese Tartary, on the confines of Siberia, and arrived with his feet frozen in traversing those immense deserts, where the road is marked solely by the bones of men and camels. In the same passage, and on the same day, forty men were frozen and abandoned.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LLANNWCHLILLYN, MERIONETHSHIRE.—Mr. Thomas Roberts, late senior student at Brecon College, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the Independent church at Llannwchlillyn. This church was established through the labours of Lewis Rees, father of Dr. Abraham Rees, upwards of a century ago. It has enjoyed the ministry of very eminent men for many years, such as Mr. B. Evans, afterwards of Drevon, Dr. George Lewis, and Mr. M. Jones, of the Bala academy. We confidently expect that Mr. Roberts will prove himself worthy of his eminent predecessors.

FARNWORTH, LANCASHIRE.—Mr. J. C. M'Michael, senior student of Rotherham College, has received and accepted a cordial invitation from the church and congregation of the Independent chapel, Farnworth, to be co-pastor with Mr. J. Dyson, who, for a period of thirty-five years, has faithfully laboured amongst them. As Mr. M'Michael's collegiate course does not expire until Midsummer, he will not enter on his ministerial labours till the second Sabbath of July.

DUBLIN.—Mr. James Milligan, who, for more than six years, has sustained the pastoral office over the Baptist church, Fairford, Gloucestershire, has received and accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation from the Baptist church meeting in Lower Abbey-street, Dublin, and entered upon his stated labours in that important city on Lord's-day, the 17th inst.

LIVERPOOL.—On Monday, Dec. 28, the members and friends of the Baptist church, Soho-street, held their quarterly tea meeting, when about 170 were present, after which a collection was made, for the purpose of increasing the library attached to the Sunday-school. Several of the speakers spoke of the affection and esteem which exists between the pastor and people, and an address, congratulating Mr. R. B. Lancaster upon the success which has attended his ministrations during a period of nearly seven years, was presented to him, with a purse containing £41 1s. 6d., as a token of their respect and esteem.

HAMPDEN CHAPEL, HACKNEY.—On Monday week, the first stone of the above chapel, for the use of the Wells-street Independent Church, was laid in Grove-street, by Dr. Carlile, assisted by Mr. H. Harrison, pastor of the church, and Mr. E. F. Woodman, of Salem chapel, Mile End-road. Dr. Carlile stated the facts regarding the old chapel in Wells-street. The lease had run out, and it had been resolved by the trustees of the estate on which the chapel stood, to pull it down; the church and congregation were consequently left without accommodation. On the estate referred to it was intended to open several new streets, and, within a short period, to erect about 1,000 houses, and several new churches. It was also understood, that no Dissenting place of worship would be allowed to stand on that property. He denounced such refusals as persecution. They had, however, obtained a site on the side of the road, opposite the property on which the old chapel stood, on a long lease, and on easy terms. The chapel to be built would be a plain, neat, substantial building, capable of containing between 600 and 700 persons, without galleries, and at a cost of £1,200. The church and congregation were all poor, but yet had contributed handsomely, for their circumstances, many times more than he had ever expected. The assistance of Dr. Leifchild and Mr. J. Kennedy, of Stepney, had been expected, and both expressed their deep regret at not being able to attend, but their cordial sympathy with the movement.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Mr. J. C. Bodwell, A.M. (late of Weymouth), has accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastoral care of the Congregational church at Northgate-street, and commenced his labours on the first Sabbath of the year.

BAWTRY, YORK.—LIQUIDATION OF CHAPEL DEBT.—At a social tea meeting, held in the Independent chapel, on the 5th instant, Mr. E. Storrow, the pastor, stated that the efforts commenced some time ago to liquidate the chapel debt, amounting to £215, had been completely successful. Besides which, about £50 had been raised here and in a neighbouring village for chapel improvements, independent of the ordinary expenditure of the place.

ROTTERDAM.—Mr. Samuel Davies, late of Colchester, having accepted the pastorate of the English Presbyterian Church at Rotterdam, intended entering upon his stated labours in that city on the 17th inst.

SHOREDITCH.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 2nd, a public meeting was held at Ebenezer chapel, Shoreditch, occasioned by the recent settlement of Mr. W. H. Elliott, as pastor. Mr. J. H. Hinton, M.A., presided. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. J. Brown, J. Rothery, W. Miall, and Josias Wilson. The meeting was highly interested, and must have been benefited by the excellent addresses that were delivered.

BORDER MARRIAGES.—A brisk trade seems at present to be enjoyed by the officials who celebrate these marriages. Mr. Dickson, who holds sway at Coldstream-bridge, in one week lately tied the indissoluble knot in no less than eight cases. The county of Northumberland, in general, furnishes the parties for these hasty proceedings.—*Newcastle Advertiser.*

THE PROTECTIONISTS are divided on the question of the malt-tax. On Wednesday, a meeting of the Anti-malt-tax Association, which "repudiates all connexion with the Central Protection Society," was held in London, and passed thoroughgoing resolutions. The landlords seem afraid lest the abolition of the malt-tax should lead to an enlargement of the property-tax. "There is no agitation," says the *Morning Herald*, "for an immediate repeal of the malt-tax." The members of the Central Protection Society have resolved to wait upon Lord John Russell, and to represent to his lordship the propriety of removing from native industry the impost which at present clogs it, as soon as the revenue of the country admits of such a diminution of taxation, but to take no further immediate steps for the abolition of the tax.

## THE FAMILY COMPANION.

### THE ANGEL-WATCH; OR, THE SISTERS.

A daughter watch'd at midnight  
Her dying mother's bed;  
For five long nights she had not slept,  
And many tears were shed:  
A vision like an angel came,  
Which none but her might see;  
"Sleep, duteous child," the angel said,  
"And I will watch for thee!"

Sweet slumber like a blessing fell  
Upon the daughter's face;  
The angel smiled, and touch'd her not,  
But gently took her place;  
And oh, so full of human love  
Those pitying eyes did shine,  
The angel-guest half mortal seem'd—  
The slumberer half divine.

Like rays of light the sleeper's locks  
In warm loose curls were thrown;  
Like rays of light the angel's hair  
Seem'd like the sleeper's own.  
A rose-like shadow on the cheek,  
Dissolving into pearl;  
A something in that angel's face  
Seem'd sister to the girl!

The mortal and immortal each  
Reflecting each were seen;  
The earthly and the spiritual,  
With death's pale face between.  
O human love, what strength like thine?  
From thee those prayers arise  
Which, entering into Paradise,  
Draw angels from the skies.

The dawn look'd through the casement cold—  
A wintry dawn of gloom,  
And sadder show'd the curtain'd bed—  
The still and sickly room:  
"My daughter!—art thou here, my child?  
Oh, haste thee, love, come nigh,  
That I may see once more thy face,  
And bless thee, ere I die!"

"If ever I were harsh to thee,  
Forgive me now," she cried;  
"God knows my heart, I loved thee most  
When most I seem'd to chide;  
Now bend and kiss thy mother's lips,  
And for her spirit pray!"  
The angel kiss'd her, and her soul  
Pass'd blissfully away!

A sudden start!—what dream, what sound,  
The slumbering girl alarms?  
She wakes—she sees her mother dead  
Within the angel's arms?  
She wakes—she springs with wild embrace—  
But nothing there appears,  
Except her mother's sweet dead face—  
Her own convulsive tears.

*Literary Gazette.*

CHARLES SWAIN.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that there still remains undisposed more than £10,000 of the fund raised under the authority of the Queen's Letter some years ago, and handed over to the Manufacturers' Relief Committee.

According to the *Belfast Vindicator*, a plan for enabling the destitute Irish to emigrate, on an extensive scale, to the valley of the Mississippi, is in contemplation in New York.

A step has been taken towards the Westminster street improvements, in the removal of the Almonry. Eight or ten houses have already been pulled down.

It is said that Irish excavators employed on the railway in the north of England, at 3s. to 4s. a day, are returning to Ireland for employment on the public works there, at 10d. a day!

The story about the codfish caught at Blackpool with a soda-water bottle in its stomach, turns out to be a mere hoax, founded on a trick played by one fisherman upon another.

Of forty-six reigning sovereigns married or widowed, thirteen have no children.

"R. M." states in the *Times*, that the new church at Leeds, the minister of which recently became a Roman Catholic, was erected through the influence of Dr. Pusey, and the funds supplied through some unknown source.

A good woman in Cambridgeshire, whose husband had won a goose in a raffle, killed it, a few days ago, and found in the entrails a half-sovereign! Having read, apparently, the fable of the goose and the golden eggs, she exclaimed, "What a pity we killed it!"

The *Limerick Examiner* states as a positive fact that since the accession of the Whigs, a member of Parliament had so many applications for government patronage that he had to leave home for a time.

CAUTION TO BUYERS OF GREEN PEAS.—Persons cannot be too cautious in purchasing green peas ready shelled from the hawkers, as they are not really, as represented, an arrival from Holland, but a small species of our common grey pea, dyed with a preparation of verdigris and urine, in which they are partly boiled, to render them a little mellow.

RAILWAY MONOPOLY.—The directors of several lines intend, it is said, to build spacious rooms at stations contiguous to populous towns, for concerts, &c., and to provide special trains to convey performers from the metropolis and back, at moderate charges!

Mr. Charles Watkins William Wynn, member for Montgomeryshire, is now the Father of the House of Commons. He was born in 1775, and has been in Parliament fifty years.

A WINTER BUTTERFLY.—Butterflies are generally spoken of as summer insects, perishing from the effects of a rude blast even in the dog-days. On Wednesday last, however, a living specimen, of the variegated tribe, which had been caught in the open air, near the Mount Gardens, about an hour before, was brought to our office. Its being awake and at large, notwithstanding the intense frost of Wednesday and the two preceding days, seems rather a remarkable variation from the ordinary habits of the insect.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The workmen on a railway now forming near Carnarvon were treated by the contractors on New Year's eve with an entertainment in an appropriate banqueting-hall—a tunnel; which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion.

CANDIDATES FOR IMPRISONMENT.—At a recent meeting of the Cheshire magistrates, it appeared that forty-four prisoners of the Knutsford house of correction, have been committed for disorderly conduct in the union workhouses of Macclesfield and Stockport; the men alleging that they committed the offences to get into prison, where the diet and accommodation are more comfortable than in the workhouse.



A novel and interesting feature has lately been introduced into Trevethin church, Monmouthshire, under the sanction of the bishop of the diocese. A baptistery, measuring eight feet by three feet six inches, and four feet deep, has been placed near the south door; wherein it is intended, should any person (and in this district there are many such) have conscientious objections to the sacrament of baptism by sprinkling, to perform the ceremony by immersion.—*Hereford Journal*.

**SURGICAL OPERATIONS WITHOUT PAIN.**—In a letter to the *Jersey Times*, Dr. Robert H. Collyer, of St. Helier's, claims the merit of having first adopted the plan of producing unconsciousness by the inhalation of stimulating and narcotic vapours, and of having performed many surgical operations without giving pain to patients in that state. He published on the subject, he says, in America, in 1843, and yet the credit of the discovery is awarded to persons from whom the idea has only just been imported from that country.

**THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY** is now opened throughout; and as it constitutes the route to the far-famed Gretna, if the electric telegraph should be adopted by the directors on that line, elopements would become almost impracticable.

**R. W. EMERSON, OF CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.**—We (*Manchester Examiner*) have seen a letter, received yesterday by the *Cambria*, from Mr. Emerson, addressed to a friend in Manchester, in which he alludes to the possibility of an early visit to this country.

**OSBORNE-HOUSE.**—Mr. Dyce has been commissioned to paint on the walls of the staircase at Osborne-house, in fresco, a political subject—"Neptune yielding to Britannia the Sovereignty of the Seas." The finished study for the picture having been submitted to her Majesty and Prince Albert, they expressed their satisfaction by ordering its immediate execution.

**A REMARKABLE FACT.**—It is, certainly, a most remarkable thing that the human family has now lived together in communities for six thousand years at least, and has not yet made its places of abode salubrious. Perhaps there has never yet existed a single city, in any age or country, the inhabitants of which have not experienced some degree of suffering, some amount of sickness, and some diminution of the natural term of life, from the neglect of those precautions which are necessary to render human habitations healthy. Air, water, and light are physical agents which are indispensable to human existence. They are the primary pabulum of life; and, being so, they are provided for us by nature in unlimited abundance; we have only to open our hands to receive them, always fresh, always pure, always inexhaustible; and yet there is no city or town so constructed as to admit of everywhere free currents of fresh air; there are few houses so constructed as to admit of a proper degree of light; and almost universally the contrivances for the supply of water have hitherto been to the last degree clumsy and inadequate.—*Dr. Southwood's Speech at Exeter, December 8, 1846.*

**EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.**—The following account of a death by lightning was described at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris:—A young man was killed by lightning ascending, which appeared to have entered by the right foot, and, after traversing the whole body, to have passed out near the shoulder. The body was discoloured—a blackish brown in the path of the lightning, and the skin there presented slight lacerations; small brown spots, about the size and in the form of a lentil, were here and there produced. But the extraordinary circumstance is, that there were in the middle of the right shoulder (the exit of the lightning), six circles that had preserved their flesh colour, whilst all the rest were blackish; and that these circles, of three different sizes, in a row touching each other at one point, were exactly of the same size as six pieces of gold (a pistole, three guineas, and two half-guineas) which the young man carried on the right side of his waist, wrapped in paper, and rolled in a cloth band that girded his loins. Neither the money, nor the paper, nor the cloth, showed the slightest mark of burning.

**LOUIS PHILIPPE'S HEALTH.**—The *Union Médicale* states, that after the Académie de Médecine presented their annual address on New Year's day, the King came forward to the deputation, saying, "Well, gentlemen, you who are physicians, tell me what you think of my state of health." The deputation inclined their heads in due respect. "No, no, look at me well. They say that I have got the gravel, some say the stone, and that I am about to undergo lithotomy; some say the gout, and others, I know not how many complaints. I assure you, gentlemen, and yourselves can see, that all this is unfounded, and that I am in perfect health." These words, the correctness of which we can guarantee, were spoken with the utmost cheerfulness, and, in fact, the Académie deputation was able with perfect sincerity to congratulate the King on his good looks, his clear and rosy complexion, and all the other appearances of the most flourishing health. The *Union Médicale* adds:—"Of all the inhabitants of the kingdom, the King is perhaps the most rigid observer of the rules for preserving sound health. He rises at five in the morning at all seasons, works in his cabinet while fresh and clear and therefore with ease—breakfasts simply—then takes a long walk, which promotes a mild and salutary reaction towards the skin; at dinner has constantly half a fowl dressed with rice, and for his drink takes only pure water, about which his Majesty is very particular. At the end of his meal he takes half a glass of old Bordeaux wine. He sleeps on a single mattress, laid on a camp bedstead, and for never more than six hours. Such is the sober, austere life of our sovereign, and with such a regimen men may live long. It is known that Louis Philippe has some medical opinions of his own. His remedies, however, are most innocent, and have the sanction of one of the greatest practitioners by whom our art is honoured. Like Sydenham, in fact, the King may carry the whole of his therapeutical apparatus in the head of his cane. The lancet and opium are his great remedies."

**DR. DODDRIDGE'S CORRESPONDENCE.**—UNCERTAINTY OF SALES.—During the last week a sale took place in the neighbourhood of Pentonville for the disposal of the property of the late Dr. Doddridge, when nearly at the commencement, two lots, described as waste paper, were brought forward, and the first put up at 2s. 6d., and after a little competition was knocked down at the sum of £2 14s.; and the second lot produced only £1 11s., and was secured by the same party. Upon examination they proved to be an invaluable series of original correspondence, several thousand letters to and from this eminent divine with his own family, some of the clergy in America, and most of the Dissenting clergy in England of the period, Orton, Watts, Hervey, Warburton, Clark, Scott, Newton, Neal, Colonel Gardiner and his lady, Mrs. Anne Dutton, and many others, mostly during his ministry at Northampton; including his diploma for his D.D.

**THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL** (for orphans under eight years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion).—The sixth half-yearly election of this excellent charity took place on Monday, the 18th instant, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presided on the occasion; and after briefly congratulating the meeting on the prosperous state of the charity, and expressing his warm approbation of its objects, his lordship declared the poll to be open. The election was carried on with much animation and spirit, and shortly after three the names of the twelve successful candidates were announced. The meeting was numerous and respectfully attended, and a large sum was subscribed in the room. There are now fifty-eight orphans admitted to the benefits of the Institution, and we are happy to say that its supporters are rapidly increasing. The next election will be in June next.

**WESTMINSTER ELECTION.**—A meeting of the electors and inhabitants of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John was held on Thursday. The meeting passed the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of the meeting, Mr. George Thompson appears to be the most eligible person to represent the city of Westminster in Parliament, and we respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the Westminster Reform Society to the propriety of requesting that gentleman to allow himself to be put in nomination at the next election."

#### BIRTHS.

Jan. 11, the wife of Mr. W. LEGG, Independent minister, of Reading, of a son.  
Jan. 14, the wife of EDWARD CARLILE, Esq., of Stockwell-park-road, of a son.  
Jan. 16, at Olney-lodge, Battersen, the lady of JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq., of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

Jan. 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Ashford, Kent, by Mr. T. Clarke, pastor, Mr. JOHN DAY BALLARD, to Miss MIRIAM BEKEN, of Egerton, Kent.  
Jan. 12, at the Independent Chapel, Besham, Sussex, by the father of the bride, Mr. JAMES GATWARD, of Hinchingsfield, Essex, to MARY ANN BIDE, eldest daughter of Mr. J. SAINSBURY, minister of the above chapel.  
Jan. 13, by Mr. Thomas Seales, Leeds, Mr. HENRY ROBBUCK, minister, late of Rotherham College, now of Howden, Yorkshire, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Jacob NAYLOR, Esq., of Elmwood-terrace, Leeds.  
Jan. 13, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Tean, Staffordshire, by Mr. D. Griffiths, Mr. W. ROBINSON, Independent minister, at Cheadle, to MARY MARTYN HULME, widow of the late Rev. H. Hulme, of Cheadle.  
Jan. 13, at the Independent Chapel, Birdbush, Wilts, by Mr. John Williams, Mr. GEORGE HORNE, of Horningsham, brush manufacturer, to DOVE, second daughter of the late John TALBOT, Esq., of Ludwell, Wilts.  
Jan. 14, at Union Chapel, Huntingdon, by Mr. William Wright, minister, Mr. JAMES HENRY MILLARD, B.A., minister of the above chapel, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. WRIGHT, of Huntingdon.  
Jan. 14, at St. Margaret's, Mr. H. CHALMERS, Newport, Salop, to LOUISA, eldest daughter of W. H. STRANGE, Esq., Queen-square, Westminster.  
Jan. 15, at the College Chapel, Bradford, by Mr. Walter Scott, Principal of Aire-dale College, Mr. THOMAS SCALERS, Independent minister, of Leeds, to Mrs. WALMSLEY, of Hanover-square, Bradford.  
Jan. 16, at the Congregational Chapel, Stourbridge, by the pastor, Mr. ISAAC HICKMAN, of Stourbridge, to ELIZA BAILE, of Barnstable, Devon.  
Jan. 19, at Leicester, RICHARD, third son of the late Thomas Northcote TOLLER, Independent minister of Kettering, to MARY BOLTON, eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM SEDDON, Esq., of Stonegate-house, near Leicester.

#### DEATHS.

Dec. 14, at St. John's, New Brunswick, JAMES EAST, aged nearly five years; and on Saturday, the 19th, JOHN GRANGER, aged two years and eight months, second and third sons of Mr. J. C. GALLAWAY, A.M.  
Jan. 9, at Poyle, of consumption, aged 22, CHARLES SMITH, youngest son of Mr. L. HALL, minister.  
Jan. 12, at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, after three days' illness, Mr. WILLIAM BRADBURY.  
Jan. 13, after a very severe and long-protracted illness, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, for many years one of the ministers of the Welsh chapel, Jewin-crescent, London.  
Jan. 13, at Heanor, Derbyshire, after a short illness, ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. Francis TANTUM HOWITT, brother of William and Mary Howitt, aged 42, leaving an afflicted husband and five children, besides a large circle of friends, to mourn their irreparable loss.  
Jan. 14, in her 72nd year, SARAH, the beloved wife of James BENNETT, D.D., and granddaughter of Mr. Risdon Darracott, formerly of Wellington, Somerset, the pupil and intimate friend of Dr. Doddridge.  
Jan. 14, after a severe and distressing illness, Mr. CHALKLEY GOULD, of Loughton, Essex, in his 27th year.  
Jan. 17, of cancer, aged 35, ELIZA, the beloved wife of Mr. James RICK, of Islington, and youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Roberts, of Hatton-garden. Her end was peace.  
Jan. 18, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. D. SMITH, for nearly half a century the minister of the Independent church at Brentwood, where, by his exemplary character, he acquired for himself the esteem and confidence of all classes in the town and neighbourhood, both in and out of the Establishment.

### TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, January 15.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Park Chapel, Grove-street, Camden-town.  
Independent Chapel, Chiswell, Dorsetshire.  
Wesleyan Chapel, Whitehaven.

#### BANKRUPTS.

BENBOW, THOMAS, Llanidloes, draper, Jan. 26, Feb. 23: solicitors, Messrs. Drew and Woosnam, Newtown, Montgomeryshire; and Mr. Mason, Liverpool.  
HARCOCK, JAMES, Weston-super-Mare, builder, Jan. 29, Feb. 26: solicitors, Messrs. Peters and Abbot, Bristol.  
HILTON, JAMES, Manchester, stock broker, Feb. 1 and 24: solicitors, Mr. J. Abbott, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London; and Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.  
LANGRIDGE, HENRY, Liverpool, stay manufacturer, Jan. 26, Feb. 19: solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's Inn, London; and Mr. Bradley, Liverpool.  
MABSON, GEORGE MOULTON, High-street, Whitechapel, potato dealer, Jan. 22, March 6: solicitor, Mr. Baddeley, Leman-street.  
MOSELEY, GEORGE, Bakewell, auctioneer, Jan. 25, Feb. 18: solicitors, Mr. C. Fiddley, Paper-buildings, Temple, London; Mr. W. Fretson, Sheffield; Mr. T. Woodburne, Manchester.  
MUSSELLWHITE, JOHN, Old Brompton, cowkeeper, Jan. 22, Feb. 26: solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Basinghall-street.  
PARK, GEORGE, Bury-street, St. James's, Westminster, tailor, Jan. 22, Feb. 26: solicitors, Messrs. A. Beckett and Co., Golden-square.  
PLEWS, JOHN, Store-street, Bedford-square, timber merchant, Jan. 29, Feb. 26: solicitor, Mr. John Turnley, Ludgate-street.  
RAINY, ALEXANDER, Regent-street, Piccadilly, estate agent, Jan. 26, March 13: solicitor, Mr. Frampton, Gray's Inn.  
ROBERTS, GEORGE, Southampton, grocer, Jan. 20, Feb. 26: solicitors, Messrs. Wright and Bonner, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

TIMMIS, JOSEPH, Newcastle-under-Lyme, brewer, Jan. 26, Feb. 23: solicitor, Mr. T. Harding, Newcastle.  
TWEED, EDWARD JOHNSON, Cambridge, victualler, Jan. 22, Feb. 20: solicitors, Messrs. Clark and Davidson, Essex-street, Strand.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GRANT, JAMES, Dunbar, merchant, Jan. 20, Feb. 10.  
LEASK, WILLIAM, Aberdeen, ship owner, Jan. 21, Feb. 15.

#### DIVIDENDS.

John Benstead, Fleet-street, hoiser, first div. of 10d.; at 12, Birch-lane, Jan. 18, and two following Mondays—George Felt-house, Fulham, plumber, first div. of 7s. 4d.; at 12, Birch-lane, Jan. 18, and two following Mondays—William Henry Fesse and Co., Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, wine merchants, first div. of 1s. 9d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Thomas Manning, Hermitage-street, Paddington, grocer, first div. of 2s. 9d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—James Inch, Upper East Smithfield, licensed retailer of beer, first div. of 7s. 5d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—James Smith, Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, warehouseman, third div. of 8d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, this day, and two subsequent Saturdays—James Hampson, Manchester, iron founder, first div. of 3s. 1d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—John Astley, Manchester and Whitfield, nankeen manufacturer, first div. of 5s.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Charles Carr, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, final div. of 14s. 8d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—James Taylor, Higher Walton, Cheshire, farmer, first div. of 1s. 11d.; at 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—Joseph West, High-street, Shoreditch, grocer, div. of 2d.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—James Blyth, Chelmsford, Essex, grocer, div. of 3d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Friday—John Scott, Birmingham, merchant, fourth div. of 3d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Tuesday before Feb. 28—Thomas Scott, Birmingham, merchant, fourth div. of 1d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Tuesday before Feb. 28—Charles Ball, Lane-end and Cheadle, hoiser, first div. of 7s. 6d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Tuesday before Feb. 28.

Tuesday, Jan. 19th.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—  
Brychgoed, Senny, Breconshire.

#### BANKRUPTS.

ANDREWS, HENRY, late of 3, Angel-place, Islington, plumber, Jan. 28, March 1: solicitor, Mr. Pilcher, New Broad-street.  
DELF, JOHN, 166, Drury-lane, linen draper, Jan. 28, March 1: solicitor, Mr. Pullen, Basinghall-street.  
DORRY, JOSEPH, and HICKENS, JOHN, Woolwich, brewers, Jan. 26, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Carr, 47, Eastcheap.  
EDWARDS, JOHN, 3, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, ironmonger, Jan. 28, March 1: solicitors, Messrs. Phillips and Co., Sise-lane.  
GOULTY, JOHN, Stangate, Lambeth, and Bankside, Southwark, mast maker, and Fair-street, Horselydown, licensed victualler, Feb. 5 and 26: solicitors, Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, 10, Ely-place, Holborn.  
LIGHTFOOT, THOMAS, Nottingham, grocer, Feb. 5, March 5: solicitor, Mr. J. Coope, Nottingham.  
PARRY, JOHN DIXON, Manchester, sharebroker, Feb. 1, 24: solicitors, Mr. M. Potter, Manchester; and Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London.  
SHARP, GEORGE, and SHARP, SAMUEL, 30, Commercial-road, Lambeth, stonemasons, Jan. 27, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers, City.  
SLOANE, MICHAEL, Bath, horsedeaier, Feb. 4, March 2: solicitor, Mr. W. G. Gray, Bristol.  
STRONG, ROBERT, Box, Wiltshire, quarry master, Feb. 4, March 2: solicitor, Mr. W. G. Gray, Bristol.  
WILES, WILLIAM, late of York-row, Kennington-road, but now of Dulwich, pawnbroker, Jan. 26, March 2: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers, City.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

LOGAN, ROBERT, Paisley, baker, Jan. 25, Feb. 15.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Richard Perry, Leeds, hatter, first and final div. of 8d.; at 7 Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday—John Beaumont Hellowell, Thornhill Briggs, dyer, first div. of 1s. 11d.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday—William Heskin Osburn, Bradford, stock broker, first div. of 9s.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday—John Stonehouse, Scarborough, mercer, first and final div. of 11s. 6d., on new proofs; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday—William Beckett, Doncaster, money scrivener, second div. of 1s. 10d., and a first and second div. of 4s. 4d., on new proofs; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday.

#### BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
4 percent. Consols ..	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
5 percent. Consols ..	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
New 3 1/2 percent. ....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Long Annuities .....	206 1/2	206 1/2	206 1/2	206 1/2	206 1/2	206 1/2
Bank Stock .....	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2
India Stock .....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Exchequer Bills .....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
India Bonds .....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

#### FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian .....	98	Mexican .....	29 1/2
Brazilian .....	86	Peruvian .....	39 1/2
Buenos Ayres .....	43 1/2	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	81
Columbian .....	16	Ditto converted .....	36 1/2
Danish .....	86 1/2	Russian .....	112
Dutch 2 1/2 per cents .....	58 1/2	Spanish Active .....	25
Ditto 4 per cents .....	93	Ditto Passive .....	54 1/2
French 3 per cents .....	81	Ditto Deferred .....	17 1/2

#### RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester ..	129	London & Croydon Trunk ..	21 1/2
Blackwall .....	8 1/2	London and Greenwich ..	9 1/2
Bristol and Exeter .....	76	Manchester and Leeds .....	111
Eastern Counties .....	23	Midland Counties .....	130
Eastern Union .....	—	Ditto New Shares .....	32 1/2
Edinburgh and Glasgow .....	77	Manchester and Birm'g .....	74
Great North of England .....	239	Midland and Derby .....	106
Great Western .....	134	Norfolk .....	129
Ditto Half .....	76	North British .....	36
Ditto Fifth .....	29 1/2	South Eastern and Dover ..	41
London & North-Western .....	196	South Western .....	64
Ditto Quarter Shares .....	22 1/2	York and Newcastle .....	38 1/2
London and Brighton .....	64	York and North Midland ..	94

#### MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Jan. 18.

At this morning's market there was a fair show of wheat samples, and though the trade has not been particularly brisk, still at the close the greater part had been sold at about 1s. to 2s. per qr. over last Monday's prices. Foreign is in moderate request at a similar advance. There is a large arrival of barley, and in consequence of an expectation that the Government will allow the use of sugar for distillation, the buyers act on the reserve, and sales can only be made by submitting to a slight decline. Beans and peas are 1s. to 2s. per qr. higher. Oats, being in very few hands, continue to meet a brisk sale at 2s. to 3s. per qr. more money, and floating cargoes of Indian corn are sought after at extreme rates.

Wheat, Red .....	70 1/2	Malt, Ordinary .....	74 to 76
New .....	75 1/2	Pale .....	79 1/2 to 82
White .....	75 1/2	Bye .....	50 1/2 to 60
New .....	80 1/2	Peas, Hog .....	52 1/2 to 54
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	60 1/2	Maple .....	53 1/2 to 55
Barley .....	45 1/2	Boilers .....	57 1/2 to 58 1/2
Malt .....	60 1/2	Beans, Ticks .....	42 1/2 to 44

#### DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat .....	4s. 0d.	Barley .....	2 0
Oats .....	1 6	Rye .....	2 0
Peas .....	2 0	Beans .....	2 0
Potato .....	38 1/2	Peas .....	2 0



WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JAN. 9.	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.
Wheat ..... 68s. 10d.	Wheat ..... 68s. 1d.
Barley ..... 46 5	Barley ..... 43 9
Oats ..... 27 10	Oats ..... 26 10
Rye ..... 46 4	Rye ..... 44 2
Beans ..... 47 0	Beans ..... 45 7
Peas ..... 51 7	Peas ..... 49 4

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 18.

The numbers of home-fed beasts on offer this morning was seasonably good, and there was a decided improvement in their quality. Prime Scots, &c., moved off readily at a trifling advance in the quotations; while the value of all other breeds was well supported. At the close of business a good clearance was effected. With sheep we were scantily supplied, owing to which, and the prevailing cold weather, the mutton trade was firm, at extreme currencies, the prime old Downs readily producing 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was small, moved off readily, at higher rates. The pork trade was steady, and the currencies had an upward tendency.

## Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..... 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal ..... 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton ..... 3 10 .. 5 2	Pork ..... 3 10 .. 5 0

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday ..... 752	2,400	120	390
Monday ..... 3,159	19,620	72	280

## NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 18.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.		
Middling do 3 0 .. 3 2	Mid. ditto 3 10 .. 4 0		
Prime large 3 4 .. 3 6	Prime ditto 4 2 .. 4 4		
Prime small 3 6 .. 3 8	Veal 4 0 .. 5 0		
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 6	Small Pork 4 8 .. 5 0		

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—English red cloverseed continues to come to hand very slowly; and, within the last week or two, an inclination to make speculative investments in foreign has been pretty general. Under these circumstances, holders have rather raised their pretensions; and, to-day, prices were decidedly higher. In white clover, trefoil, &c., there was little passing. Winter tares were held at enhanced terms.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—Without material change in the position of markets, we experienced, since our last, a steadier state of business. Of butter, there was a slight improvement in the demand for Irish, and the dealings, last week, proportionately increased. Prices for the best descriptions ruled as per last quotations; but, for middling and inferior sorts, sellers met buyers on easier terms. Foreign in slow sale, and the turn cheaper. Bacon: signed sides attracted more attention, and sold more freely at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. on board and landed. Bale and tierce middles in short supply, and the turn dearer. Haus nearly stationary in demand and value. Lard more inquired after, and prices tending upwards. The sale of English cheese has rather improved.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 10d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 9d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 18.—We have a continued steady inquiry for all descriptions of hops, especially coloured samples, at a slight advance from the prices of this day week. The following are the current quotations:—Sussex pockets, 77s. to 88s.; weald of Kents, 84s. to 95s.; mid and east Kents, 90s. to 126s. Choice samples more money.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The market for wool is quiet. Last week the imports into London were but 52 bales from the Cape of Good Hope and 5 from Belgium. The navigation on the continent being closed, we have no supplies thence. The state of the trade is healthy, a fair amount of business having been transacted at advanced prices, which the manufacturers are enabled to give on account of American and continental orders.—LEEDS, Jan. 15.—Business in foreign wools has been rather quiet this week, but prices are well maintained, and some descriptions may be quoted even a shade higher. We have no change to notice in the home market during the present week. There has been an average amount of sales. Prices continue firm.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—In the early part of this week, cotton was in limited demand, and declined 1d. per lb. The Cambria's accounts of short crop caused more firmness yesterday, but the market closes heavily, with last week's quotations of American barely supported. Egyptian continues in moderate demand, but firm in price. In Brazil a small amount of business is going on, and in some instances 1d. per lb. decline has been submitted to. In Surat, some business has been done on speculation and for export, but the trade demand is limited, and the market very freely supplied at last week's quotations, from which 1d. per lb. decline has, in some instances, been taken. The sales of the week amount to 29,250 bales, including, on speculation, 12,600 American, 200 Peruvian, and 1,600 Surat, and, for export, 1,350 American and 500 Surat.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Jan. 18.—This market is very firm, at a further advance in the quotations of 3d. per cwt. P. Y. C. on the spot 51s. 8d., and Town Tallow 52s. to 52s. 3d. per cwt.—the latter net cash.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3½d. per lb.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3½d. to 3¾d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3¾d. to 4d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4½d. to 5d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 5d. to 6d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Lambs, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 10d.; Shearings, 1s. 6d. to 2s.

## HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 16.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow ..... 45s. to 75s.	Oat Straw ..... 28s. .. 32s.
Clover Hay ..... 65s. to 94s.	Wheat Straw ..... 00s. .. 00s.

## COAL EXCHANGE, Jan. 15.

Stewart's, 28s. 0d.; Hutton's, 26s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hutton's, 27s. 0d.; Lambton's, 26s. 6d.; West Hartley's, 22s. 6d. Ships arrived this week, 40.

## GROCERIES, LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

TEA.—The deliveries are 490,000 lbs.—There is no improvement in prices.

COFFEE.—2,400 bags Costa Rica, in auction, sold at easier rates; and ordinary and good ordinary, 32s. 6d. to 36s.; fine ordinary, 37s. to 40s. 6d.; fine fine ordinary, 44s. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. 700 bags native Ceylon, good ordinary pale, offered in auction, were taken in at 42s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—Only a small parcel of British plantation was sold. Holders will not sell under 2s. or 3s. per cwt. advance on Friday last. Refined goods were dearer; standard lumps fetched 67s. to 67½s. 6d., and brown grocery, 66s. to 66½s. 6d. per cwt.; 7,000 bags Mauritius, in auction, sold at an advance of 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.; low to good yellow, 51s. 6d. to 55s. 6d.; washed and syrupy, 44s. 6d. to 54s. per cwt.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE NORFOLK NEWS OF JANUARY 16th** contains a MEMOIR of the late JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY, which will be sent to any part of the country on receipt of three postage stamps. The sale has already exceeded 8,000 copies, and to prevent disappointment, a reserve has been made to meet future applications.—Address, "Norfolk News, Norwich."

Just published, in 12mo, price 5s. cloth,

**MEMOIRS of Mrs. ELIZABETH FRY**; including a History of her Labours in promoting the Reformation of Female Prisoners, and the Improvement of British Seamen. By the Rev. THOMAS TIMPSON, Author of "British Female Biography," &c.

AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

**APSEY PELLATT and Co.** (late Pellatt and Green) respectfully inform the public that, at their manufactory, Holland-street, Blackfriars, they retail GLASS, China, and Earthenware, Chandeliers, Lustres, and every variety of English and Foreign Ornamental Vases, Tazas, &c. Their showrooms are equal to any in London, and their stock of the most superior and approved description. Foreign orders and outfits executed with despatch. N.B. No establishment in the City. Western Branch, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

## ELEMENTARY WORKS BY W. PINNOCK.

1. PINNOCK'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND made Easy. 18mo, 2s. 6d.
2. PINNOCK'S GEOGRAPHY made Easy. 18mo, 1s. 6d.
3. PINNOCK'S ASTRONOMY made Easy. 18mo, 1s. 6d.
4. PINNOCK'S INTRODUCTION to ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY and HISTORY. 12mo, 2s.
5. PINNOCK'S SCRIPTURE HISTORY made Easy. (In preparation.)

G. F. GIBBS, 34, Paternoster-row, London.

**STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION of the CHEST** are entirely prevented, and gently and effectually removed in Youth, and Ladies and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the IMPROVED ELASTIC CHEST EXPANDER, which is light, simple, easily applied either above or beneath the dress, and worn without any uncomfortable constraint, or impediment to exercise. Sent, per post, by Mr. ALFRED BINYON, Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, 40, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London; or full particulars, with Prices and Mode of Measurement, on receipt of a postage-stamp.

**FAMILIES THEIR OWN BREWERS.**—The following is the Certificate of Andrew Ure, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., &c.:—"I hereby certify that I have examined the Malt Extract, as also the Pale Malt Extract with Hop for Brewing Beer, and the Brown Malt Extract for Brewing Porter, as recently made at the factory of the British Malt Extract Company, and I find them all to be exceedingly well prepared and perfectly adapted to the purpose of making the above two beverages of the best quality and in the simplest manner."—13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, 8th Dec., 1846. These extracts enable private individuals to make fine Home-Brewed Ale and Porter, without employing any Brewing Utensils. It has only to be dissolved in hot water and fermented. Sold in jars for samples and other purposes, at 1s. to 1s. 6d.; and in bottles, for brewing Nine to Eighteen Gallons, and upwards, at 6s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. each, by the BRITISH NATIONAL MALT EXTRACT COMPANY, 7, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London; Petty, Wood, and Co., 12, King William-street, City; Wix and Sons, 22, Leadenhall-street; Batty and Co., 15, Finsbury-pavement; De Castro and Peach, 65, Piccadilly; Hockin and Co., 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square; and Oilmen and Grocers generally.

Also, just published, Seventeenth Thousand, gratis,

**NATIONAL BREWING; a Guide to the Use of CONCENTRATED MALT and HOP EXTRACT, for BREWING AND WINE MAKING; to which is added MEDICAL OPINIONS relative to the virtues of Malt and Hops.**

London: DICKS and Co., 7, Nicholas-lane, City.

**SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious metals called Nickel and German Silver supplanted by the introduction of a new and perfectly matchless**

## ALBATA PLATE.

C. WATSON (late Alderman), 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton-Folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of metals, has succeeded in bringing to public notice the most beautiful article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of silver in appearance—with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use—undergoing as it does a chemical process, by which all that is noxious in mixed metals is entirely extracted—resisting all acids—may be cleaned as silver—and is manufactured into every article for the table and sideboard.

## ALBATA PLATE.

Albata Plate.	Good Fiddle.	Very Strong Fiddle.	Tareaded.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks ..... 16 6 doz	s. d. 16 6 doz	s. d. 16 6 doz	s. d. 30 0 per doz	s. d. 35 0 per doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks ..... 12 6 ..	s. d. 12 6 ..	s. d. 12 6 ..	s. d. 25 0 ..	s. d. 28 0 ..
Tea Spoons ..... 5 6 ..	s. d. 5 6 ..	s. d. 5 6 ..	s. d. 13 6 ..	s. d. 13 6 ..
Salt Spoons ..... 6 0 ..	s. d. 6 0 ..	s. d. 6 0 ..	s. d. 18 0 ..	s. d. 18 0 ..
Egg Spoons ..... 7 0 ..	s. d. 7 0 ..	s. d. 7 0 ..	s. d. 13 6 gilt 24s	s. d. 13 6 gilt 24s
Mustard Spoons ..... 6 0 ..	s. d. 6 0 ..	s. d. 6 0 ..	s. d. 13 6 ..	s. d. 13 6 ..
Gravy Spoons ..... 3 6 ea	s. d. 3 6 ea	s. d. 3 6 ea	s. d. 7 6 each	s. d. 7 6 each
Sauce Ladles ..... 3 6 pair	s. d. 3 6 pair	s. d. 3 6 pair	s. d. 7 6 pair	s. d. 7 6 pair
Soup Ladles ..... 6 6 ..	s. d. 6 6 ..	s. d. 6 6 ..	s. d. 11 0 ..	s. d. 12 0 ..
Sugar Sifters ..... 3 6 ea	s. d. 3 6 ea	s. d. 3 6 ea	s. d. 5 6 each	s. d. 5 6 each
Sugar Tongs ..... 1 3 pair	s. d. 1 3 pair	s. d. 1 3 pair	s. d. 3 0 pair	s. d. 3 0 pair
Fish Knives ..... 5 6 ea	s. d. 5 6 ea	s. d. 5 6 ea	s. d. 12 6 each	s. d. 10 6 each
Butter Knives ..... 1 9 ..	s. d. 1 9 ..	s. d. 1 9 ..	s. d. 2 0 ..	s. d. 2 0 ..

Skewers.....Fiddle, 4d. an inch; Kings and Threaded, 6d.

	Octagon Handles.	Threaded.	King's.
Table Knives, with Albata Plate Handles, and Warranted Steel Blades ..... 32 6 per doz	s. d. 32 6 per doz	s. d. 25 0 per doz	s. d. 25 0 per doz
Dessert ditto, to match ..... 18 6 pr pair	s. d. 18 6 pr pair	s. d. 19 6 pr pair	s. d. 19 6 pr pair
Carver and Fork ..... 8 6	s. d. 8 6	s. d. 8 6	s. d. 8 6

C. WATSON begs the public will understand that this metal is peculiarly his own, and that silver is not more different from gold than his metal is from all others. On its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested; and, from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear.

Ivory Table Knives, 11s. per dozen; dessert, 9s.; Carvers, 3s. 6d. per pair.

3½-inch handsome Balance-handle Table Knives, 18s. per dozen dessert, 14s.; Carvers, 6s. 6d. per pair.

4-inch Balance-handle Table Knives, largest and best made, 20s. per dozen; dessert, 16s.; Carvers, 7s. 6d. per pair.

Ditto, with Watson's Albata Plate handles, equal to silver, 20s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 18s.; Carvers, 8s. 6d. per pair.

Forks half the price of the above.

**FRUIT DESSERT KNIVES, with FRENCH FORKS, of C. WATSON'S NEW ALBATA PLATE** (which is so rapidly superseding silver), in sets of twenty-four pieces, with ivory handles, 45s.; carved ivory handles, 50s.; Albert pattern handles, 50s.; if in mahogany cases, 16s. extra. The Establishments of C. Watson have ranked pre-eminent for fifty years for their superior Table Cutlery, the whole of which is marked with his name and address, and subject to exchange if not approved of.

**THREE PAPER MACHE TEA-TRAYS, 35s.;** a set of three Gothic-shape ditto (including the largest size) for 35s.; three Gothic-shape jappaned ditto, 25s.; three Sandwich-shape ditto, 15s.; and every article in Furnishing Hardware unusually low. Quality is here the primary consideration; hence their uninterrupted success for fifty years, and their present celebrity, as the best and most extensive Furnishing Warehouses in London.

C. WATSON'S handsomely Illustrated Catalogue and Price Current is published, and families who regard economy and elegance should possess themselves of this useful book, which may be had Gratis and Post Free from the above Address.

**A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.**—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will give support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges to the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five.

**VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY.** Experience teaches us that the beneficent productions of the earth are themselves sufficient for man's earthly good; especially when rightly directed, and adopted in accordance with the exercise of reason.

Ginger, the almost spontaneous growth of a sunny clime, offers, in his own land, its invigorating aid, to recruit the exhausted energies of the enervated Indian; and in other quarters of the globe nature kindly provides the luscious and grateful orange, as the needful renovator.

After the most acute medical research, professors are compelled to admit, that nature herself presents the most delightful and efficient remedies, in the temperate use of the Seville orange and Jamaica ginger. By the means of commerce we are enabled to obtain these good things; and by a skilful and judicious operation, we are enabled to offer to the world a combination of these excellent remedial qualities, eminently useful in spasms, flatulence, and sensations of cold. And, indeed, for whatever purpose stimulants are required, there are none more wholesome—none more pure—none more efficacious, than VICKERS'S GINGER BRANDY.

## THE ORANGE GINGERETTE

is an article less highly concentrated, and so compounded as to be acceptable to the Ladies, and those to whom a stronger Liqueur is not necessary.

## THE CURACAO PUNCH

stands pre-eminent for delicacy of flavour and superiority of quality; and may be used either as a Liqueur, or in combination with warm or cold water.

## THE IMPERIAL LIQUEUR GENEVA

has long stood the test of public approval: it is the subject of much careful attention in its distillation; and nothing finer can be produced by the British distiller.

The above are all Bottled, Sealed, and Labelled at the Distillery of JOSEPH AND JOHN VICKERS and Co., LONDON; and may be obtained, as well as their far-famed Orange Boven, Curacao, Cherry Brandy, Gold Wasser, and Crème de Noyeau, of all the Spirit Merchants in the kingdom.

Borough Market Distillery, London.

**GEORGE AND JOHN DEANE'S WAREHOUSES, SHOW-ROOMS, and MANUFACTORIES,** Opening to the Monument,

46, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

**THE DEANEAN, and ELECTRO-DEANEAN PLATE.**—The first is a pure Metal, for Whiteness and Durability inferior only to Silver. The second has the Deanean Plate for its base, surmounted by a thick coating of Sterling Silver. Both are manufactured in the following Articles:—

Butter Coolers	Mugs for Christening Presents
Bottle Stands, in great variety	Mustard Pots
Cake Baskets, of the Newest	Pickle Frames
Fashions	Salts, gilt inside
Card Baskets	Soy Frames
Candlesticks, Table	Snuffers and Trays
" Chamber	Soup and Sauce Tureens
" Piano-forte	Spoons and Forks, very various
Cruet Frames and Glasses	Table Dishes
Communion Plate	Table Candlesticks, with Shades
Cutlery, with Silver and Plated	Tea Caddies
Handles	Tea and Coffee Equipages
Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks	Tea Trays
Dish Covers	Tea Kettles, with Stands
Plate Covers	Tea Urns
Egg Frames	Toast Racks
Epergnes	Venison Dishes
Hash Dishes and Warmers	Vegetable Dishes
Ice-pails	Waiters, a large assortment
Inkstands	Wine Coolers
Liqueur Frames and Glasses	" Funnels
Meat Dishes	

The Spoons and Forks will be found especially worthy of attention by those who, during the coming season, are desirous of saving their silver plate. The style of these articles is the very same as the Genuine Silver, while their cost is comparatively trifling. The following are selected from the most running patterns:—

Plain Fiddle Pattern	Plain Shell Pattern	King's Pattern
Threaded	Victoria	National
Threaded Shell	Albert	"

In Tea, Table, Dessert, and Gravy Spoons; Table and Dessert Forks.

## THE NONCONFORMIST COMMUNION SERVICE,

Manufactured also of the same Metal, has been very extensively adopted. Its simple yet elegant design recommends it at once to Protestant Dissenters, and its cheapness puts it within the reach of Congregations whose means are the most limited.

THE DEANEAN PLATE POWDER has fine Cleansing and Polishing properties. It is very much the favourite in Hotels and Gentlemen's Families.

Ladies and Gentlemen resident in London are respectfully invited to view George and John Deane's Plate Rooms for themselves.

Prospectuses forwarded by post to all parts of the country. Orders executed with the utmost care and despatch.

## TEAS of the true OLD-FASHIONED KIND,

as formerly imported by the East India Company (and with which the name of SPARROW has for many years been identified) at the following reduced scale of prices:—Strong and full-flavoured Congou (a most economical tea for large consumers, at 3s. 8d.; sterling Congou (of superior strength and flavour), 4s.; finest Congou (strongly recommended), 4s. 8d.; fine ripe old Pekoe Souchong (one of the finest specimens imported), 5s.; strong Green, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; genuine Hyson or young Hyson, 5s.; the finest Cowslip Hyson or young Hyson (very fragrant), 6s.; strong Gunpowder, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and the finest Gunpowder (heavy pearl leaf), 7s.

No Bohea or inferior Teas kept. Orders by post or otherwise, containing a remittance or respectable reference, will be dealt with in a way that will ensure future orders and recommendations.

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All necessary information and papers; also Tracts on Life Assurance, Reports of the Society's Affairs, &c., may be had on application, personally, or by paid letter, to the Secretary, at the London Offices, 12, Moorgate-street, Bank.

J. R. LEITCH, Secretary.

### CITY of LONDON LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, 165, Aldersgate-street.

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G. STACY, Sec.

### CHEAP CIRCULATION of MR. BAINES'S LETTERS ON STATE EDUCATION.

A Fund having been opened for Defraying the Expenses connected with the Cheap Circulation and Free Distribution of Mr. Baines's Letters to Lord John Russell, the Committee appointed for this purpose by a Conference of the friends of Voluntary Education, held in London, on the 5th inst., beg to state that Mr. Baines having most generously placed the work in their hands, they have resolved to reduce the selling price from 2s. 6d. to One Shilling; and, as this will entail upon them a heavy loss they confidently hope that the decided Friends of Voluntary Education will liberally sustain the effort. They beg to acknowledge the following subscriptions:—

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Contributions may be sent to the offices of the *Patriot*, *Nonconformist*, and *Westonian*, or to the Secretary (Rev. John Curwen), at Messrs. Ward and Co.'s, 27, Paternoster-row.

January 18, 1847.

JOHN CURWEN, Secretary.

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The Directors, encouraged by the success which has attended the formation of this Society, intend holding a PUBLIC MEETING, at the Office, on WEDNESDAY Evening, Feb. 3rd, at Eight o'clock precisely, with the view of making its peculiar advantages more extensively known. Its distinguishing features are these:—There is no bidding for shares, the appropriations being decided by ballot; no interest charged on the money advanced; nor any discount, except for sums above £200, and then not more, in any case, than ten per cent., and that only on the sum advanced above the £200. The whole of the subscriptions are returned to the members; here are no conflicting interests of borrower and lender, and consequently none of those nefarious schemes so often adopted to enrich the one at the expense of the other. The names of the trustees are a sufficient guarantee for the integrity of its principles. No member has more than one vote, and every officer is elected annually.

This Society offers peculiar advantages for the redemption of mortgages, as well as every facility for building, or purchasing at public auction. The Directors invite special attention to the fact stated in the Prospectus, that while an advance of £200 from societies of the ordinary character will cost a Member upwards of £100, the same amount can be obtained from this for Three Guineas!

Prospectuses can be obtained at the offices of the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, *Morning Advertiser*, and *Builder* newspapers. Copies of the Rules (price 6d.), may be had of the Directors or Secretary; or will be sent by post, on the receipt of eight postage stamps.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.—DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

THE COMMITTEE have great pleasure in generally acknowledging the liberal contributions which have been placed at their disposal. The Relief Fund now amounts to about FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS. Distribution is going on in the districts in such a manner as to ensure the most careful and effectual aid. Large parcels of clothing have been sent from various places, which have been found of great service. They venture to urge on all the churches with which they are more immediately connected prompt and liberal aid; for, to use the language of Mr. Hardcastle, of Waterford, "the cloud thickens." Donations will be thankfully received by Edward Smith, Esq., Treasurer, 60, Old Broad-street; or at the Mission-house.

F. D. TRESTRAIL, Secretary.

33, Moorgate-street, Jan. 19, 1847.

### BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

#### PUBLIC LECTURES will be delivered as follows:—

THIS EVENING, January 20th, at Half-past Seven o'clock, at the SCHOOL-ROOMS, FISHER-STREET, RED LION-SQUARE, HOLBORN. Subject:—"The Nature and Design of Ecclesiastical Establishments."

And on MONDAY EVENING next, January 25th, at the same hour, at PRAED-STREET CHAPEL (Rev. W. Underwood's), Paddington: Subject:—"The Influence of State-Establishments of Religion on all Classes of the Community."

A Registrar will be in attendance to enrol Members at the close of the Lectures.

### THE NEW ASYLUM for INFANT ORPHANS.

Stamford-hill (on liberal and not exclusive principles), for Orphans under eight years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connection.—The SIXTH ELECTION of this Charity was held on MONDAY, January 18, at the Hall of Commerce, when the following TWELVE Children were announced as duly chosen:—

1. Cornwell, Charlotte .....	3,600
2. Andrews, James .....	2,873
3. Dresser, Richard Sanders .....	2,665
4. King, Samuel .....	2,634
5. Coomber, George Henry .....	2,561
6. Humphreys, William .....	2,134
7. Swan, Joseph .....	2,053
8. Sinfeld, George .....	2,049
9. Philips, Emma Theresa .....	1,962
10. Risley, Emily .....	1,843
11. Morrell, Emma .....	1,489
12. Wilkinson, Richard Joseph .....	1,295

The Chairman having declared the poll closed, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That the respectful thanks of this meeting be presented to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for his kind and obliging attentions to the duties of the chair."

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to E. Moxhay, Esq., for the gratuitous use of the Hall of Commerce."

The next election will occur on the Third Monday in June next.

JAMES SHERMAN, Hon. Secretary.

Office, 32, Poultry.

### CRESCENT HOUSE, LEICESTER.

THE Misses MIALl beg to announce to their Friends, that the duties of their School will be resumed on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

### THE DISSENTERS' and GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of five per cent., declared on the 13th instant, is payable to the Shareholders, without deduction of Income Tax, at the Offices of the Company, 62, King William-street, London-bridge, between the hours of Ten and Four.

By order of the Board.

January 15, 1847.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

### HIGHLANDS and ISLANDS of SCOTLAND. DESTITUTION.

21, Berners-street, Jan. 16, 1847.

THE TREASURER in LONDON, appointed by the Committee in Scotland, begs respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, viz.:—

Amount formerly advertised .....	£310 10 4
Rev. S. P. Bentflower, Liverpool .....	1 0 0
A Family whom the Lord has blessed .....	4 18 0
Duncan Mackenzie, Esq. ....	10 0 0
Collecting Box in Mr. Jardine's School, Turnham-green .....	1 12 0
Mrs. Bushe .....	1 0 0
"Every little helps" .....	0 5 0
— Nanson, Esq., Carlisle .....	4 0 0
Acknowledged in the <i>Record</i> newspaper .....	18 15 0
George Stokes, Esq. ....	2 0 0
J. Deverell, Esq., Furbrook Park, Portsmouth ..	5 0 0
J. M. Strachan, Esq., Teddington .....	10 0 0
M. H. ....	5 0 0
Collection at the Presbyterian Church, Edward-street, Wardour-street, on Sabbath, January 3, including donations, per Rev. J. Macaulay .....	31 10 4
Edward Greene, Esq., Farnborough, Hants. ....	5 0 0
Rev. Robert Moore, St. Giles' Rectory, Cranbourne .....	2 2 0
Richard Conington, Esq., Boston .....	1 0 0
E. F. ....	10 0 0
Rev. W. Peart, Sunning-hill .....	5 0 0
Miss Gowans .....	1 10 0
Collected by Mr. Elen .....	0 10 0
The Proprietors of the <i>Record</i> newspaper ..	25 0 0
Mrs. Barnes, Byfleet .....	1 0 0
Mrs. Shrapnell, Byfleet .....	1 0 0
R. H. Webb, Esq., Gloucester-place .....	3 0 0
River-terrace, Islington; collected at the Presbyterian Church, per Rev. Josias Wilson .....	115 14 8
A Member of the Scotch Church .....	5 0 0
T. T. ....	5 0 0
Mrs. Nicol, Ramsey Parsonage, Huntingdon. ....	5 0 0
Miss Davies, Liverpool .....	0 5 0
Wm. Stephens, Esq., Prospect-hill, Reading ..	10 0 0
Miss L. Ershene, 29, Bryanston-square .....	2 0 0
S. E. ....	0 10 0
J. E. ....	5 0 0
The Misses Parry, Foot's-cray .....	10 0 0
The Misses Gowans, Park-crescent .....	4 0 0
Rev. W. T. Ellis, Goodrich, Ross .....	1 0 0
The Rev. John Wason, Preston .....	5 5 0
H. D., Cheltenham .....	0 10 0
Miss De Lancy, Richmond .....	5 0 0
The Misses Ridley, Hampstead .....	2 0 0
Collected by Mrs. Nash, 7, Dean-street ..	1 0 6
Acknowledged in the <i>Record</i> newspaper ..	12 0 0
Basil Woodd, Esq., Bond-street .....	30 0 0
Collected by the Rev. Martin Boswell, Purbrook, Portsmouth;—	
Rev. M. Boswell and Family .....	£3 2 0
Mrs. C. ....	0 5 0
W. Harvey, Esq. ....	1 0 0
Miss Harvey .....	2 0 0
Mrs. Halbert .....	1 0 0
Dr. Taylor .....	1 0 0
Rev. W. F. H. ....	2 0 0
Rev. R. L. Bridge, Maldon .....	9 17 0
	1 0 0

990 14 10

Subscriptions will be thankfully received, and forwarded to Scotland, by the Treasurer,

JAMES NISBET, 21, Berners-street.

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Printed by JOHN HASLER, of No. 3, York-place, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex, at No. 4, Crane-court, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London; and published by EDWARD MIALl, of No. 1, Belgrave-place, Tufnell-park, Holloway, in the county of Middlesex; at the office, No. 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, in the city of London.—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1847.